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Part One
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TEXAS ASHORE AT NEWPORT

BATTLESHIP STRANDED NEAR TORPEDO STATION, NEWPORT.

Went on at Low Tide—An Attempt Will Be Made to Float Her Early This Morning—She Is Not Listed, and It Is Believed the Damage Is Slight—Capt. Henry Glass in Command at the Time of the Accident.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—The battleship Texas lies in a somewhat hazardous position back of the torpedo station. There are five fathoms of water under her bow and nearly as much under her stern.

The Texas left the North Atlantic squadron at Gardner's Bay to come here for her torpedo outfit. She reached the outer harbor at 5:50. Capt. Henry Glass; her commander; Lieut. Commander D. J. Kelley, and Lieut. L. C. Heilner, her navigating officer, were on the bridge.

They saw that they were too close in toward the westerly shore of the torpedo station. Capt. Glass ordered the port anchor let go with a rush, and just then the big ship touched. There was no excitement aboard, but means were at once taken to summon aid. The Aquidneck, a small harbor tug, responded and pulled for half an hour, but without the slightest effect.

The Texas went on about half ebb, and the tide will not be up until 2:30 A. M., when an attempt will be made to pull the vessel off with strong tugs from Providence.

As the warship lies at low tide, her water line at the bow shows up about three feet out of water. A correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES sent his card aboard, but Capt. Glass declined to see him.

There is ordinarily plenty of water where the Texas stranded.

The Texas is not listed, but is on an even keel, and experts do not think she will be greatly damaged, unless a heavy sea sets in. The sea is smooth and the weather fair.

An official report given out from the Texas late this evening said that when moving up to her anchorage in fifteen fathoms of water the Texas was nearly stopped, and when in eleven fathoms she was brought to a full stop. Orders were then given to back the port engine, but owing to a mistake in the signals in the engine room the engine went ahead instead of back. Capt. Glass sent down a query as to whether she was backing, and the reply came back that she was. Orders were then given to back full speed, but still the Texas went ahead.

"Are you sure you are backing?" again called the Captain. Then it was discovered that the Texas had been going ahead all the time. Both engines were then backed at full speed, but the ship soon touched and came to a standstill.

The anchor was dropped in 23 feet of water. The Texas requires 23 feet 8 inches forward and 30 feet aft, on both quarters. The official statement declares that there was no shock, and it is believed aboard ship that she will come off at 2 A. M. Late to-night divers were sent down, and they found the Texas resting easy on a good bottom, and not on a rock, as at first thought.

A thorough examination of the Texas showed, at 9:30, that she had not leaked a drop.

The Texas is a second class steel armored battleship. She does not compare with the first class ships, such as the Indiana and Massachusetts of the United States Navy, or the Centurion of the British Navy, but takes rank with the English ship Hero and the French ship Valmy. The Texas is of 6,300 tons, but few ships under 10,000 tons have its fighting capacity.

Congress authorized the construction of a battleship, to cost no more than $2,500,000, in August, 1886. The vessel was built in the Norfolk Navy Yard. The work was begun June 11, 1889. As this was the first steel battleship to be constructed by the United States, many difficulties were encountered and overcome.

The Texas is 290 feet long, with 64 feet beam and 22½ feet draught. The armor above the water line and on the two turrets is 12 inches in thickness. The Texas's horse power is 8,600, with a speed of 17 knots. The coal capacity at 10 knots per hour is sufficient for 7,000 miles.

The turrets are armed with two 12-inch breech-loading rifles, having a range straight ahead and straight astern. The 6-inch forward gun has a train of 40 degrees on the starboard bow and a sweep on the port side to straight astern. The after gun swings 70 degrees on the port side to straight ahead on the starboard side. Six other 6-inch guns are on the ship, besides 12 6-pounder rapid-fire guns 6 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, and 4 37-millimeter Hotchkiss revolving cannon.

FIGHTING FOR A PLACE.

National Democrats Want to Get on Indiana's Official Ballot.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—The National Democrats are circulating a petition asking the Election Commission to place the name of the new party on the official ballot, and it will be presented to that body perhaps to-morrow.

Where a party has not cast a vote in any preceding election the law requires that its ticket shall be placed upon the ballot, if petitioned for by 500 electors of the State, and this number has been secured. Chairman Pickens of the National Democratic Party Committee believes that the ticket will go on the ballot under that name, but it is understood that Gov. Matthews and Commissioner Kern will both object to it, and on the failure of the National Democrats to designate the party by another name the board will select a name for it.

The objection of the Governor to the use of the name is that it is so nearly like that on the other Democratic ticket that the two may be confused by the electors, but it develops to-day that precisely the same condition exists in regard to the Prohibition ticket. None of the members of the board, however, are making any objection to this.

Prof. Parson Married.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—John T. Parson, professor of civil engineering at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was married in this city to-day to Miss Bertha Champlin of Washington. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, and the newly wedded pair left for a tour north. They will make their future home at Ithaca.

REPUBLICAN FACTIONS FIGHT.

B. L. Fairchild and W. L. Ward Named for Congress in Same District.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The contest for supremacy between the Platt and Robertson factions in the Republican Party in the Sixteenth Congressional District, comprising Westchester County and the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts of the City of New-York, led to two Congressional Conventions to-day and the nomination of two Republican candidates—Ben L. Fairchild by the Plattites and William L. Ward by the Robertsonians.

The Plattites met in convention at Yonkers, William H. Ten Eyck presiding. He claimed to act under authority of an appointment by the Congressional Convention of 1894.

Mr. Cowles of the Second District of Westchester County renominated Congressman Ben L. Fairchild, and, there being no other nomination, the eighteen delegates present voted for Mr. Fairchild.

Mr. Fairchild appeared before the convention and accepted the nomination.

The followers of ex-Judge William H. Robertson met in convention in this city pursuant to a call that was issued last March, when delegates to the National Convention were chosen.

Frank V. Williard of Tarrytown was elected Chairman, and Dr. E. J. Tucker of New-York and John D. Moran of White Plains Secretaries.

Mr. Williard, in taking the chair, said he would like to tell the convention what his town—Greenburg—thought of Congressman Ben L. Fairchild, who had just been nominated by another convention assembled in Yonkers, but he could not at that time.

When the roll was called all the districts were found to be represented except the Thirty-fourth District of New-York. There were twenty-four delegates entitled to seats in the convention, and twenty-one delegates answered to their names as the roll was called.

There were no contests, and perfect harmony prevailed.

Mayor John G. Peene of Yonkers placed before the convention the name of William L. Ward of Rye for member of Congress.

John H. Clapp of Rye seconded the nomination.

John Eustis of King's Bridge nominated Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan, and Dr. E. J. Tucker seconded the nomination.

A vote was then taken, and William L. Ward received 17 votes and Mr. McMillan Mr. Ward's nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Ward is a wealthy manufacturer at Rye, and employs a large number of men.

It is said the reason Samuel McMillan was not nominated was his refusal to run on a stump, or independent, ticket in case the courts should sustain the nomination of Mr. Fairchild. Mr. Ward promised everything and was given the nomination.

CARIBOO GOLD FIELDS SOLD.

J. Edward Addicks and Syndicate Pay $5,000,000 for Them.

Telegrams were received in Wall Street and elsewhere in the city yesterday stating that mining properties valued at $5,000,000 had been purchased in the Cariboo country, in Washington and Wyoming, by J. Edward Addicks, who was a candidate for the United States Senate in Delaware last Fall, and who has large holdings in the Manhattan Elevated Railroad and other properties in this city. He has a New-York residence at 271 Fifth Avenue, but last night he was reported by those in charge of the house as being in Philadelphia.

Little doubt exists that the big deal in gold mines has been concluded. E. F. J. Gaynor, Auditor of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, and George A. Kelly, confidential adviser of Mr. Addicks, left New-York several weeks ago to make a tour of the gold-mining region in the Northwest, as agents of Mr. Addicks and other capitalists associated with him.

As a result of their journey and inspection of the Cariboo country gold fields, the mining investment was made.

Mr. Gaynor lives when in New-York at 151 West Eighty-eighth Street. Mrs. Gaynor said last night that her husband, accompanied by Mr. George A. Kelly, had made a tour of the Northwestern mining country, and that they were then at the Auditorium Hotel, in Chicago, on their way to New-York. She received a telegram to that effect yesterday.

Mrs. Gaynor had a copy of The Seattle Post-Intelligencer of Aug. 24, containing a report of the visit of the Addicks representatives in that city.

In an interview, Mr. Gaynor said that Mr. Addicks and the other capitalists he represented would conduct operations in the mines on a large scale and with hydraulic machinery of the most approved pattern. Seattle would be made the Western headquarters, and a part of the stock would be sold to Seattle capitalists, he said.

Mr. Gaynor and Mr. Kelly are expected to arrive in the city Friday.

The most important mining properties bought by Mr. Addicks and his associates are those which were owned by the British Northwestern Mining Company. Mr. Addicks was interested in the mines to some extent before this purchase.

YOUNG HUGHES NOW IN JAIL.

Charged with Attempted Burglary of the Whitehead Home.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 16.—Charles H. Hughes, the young draughtsman and society man of Perth Amboy, son of Superintendent R. G. Hughes of the Guttapercha and Rubber Company, who is charged with having attempted to force an entrance to the house of Charles Whitehead, in South River, was brought here and locked up in the county jail to-day, after a hearing before Justice Simons of South River. It is said that Hughes and a daughter of Whitehead attended a picnic at New-Brunswick Saturday, and that Hughes accompanied the girl home in the evening. Hughes was identified by John Applegate, who was visiting at Whitehead's, as the man he saw jump from the roof of the Whitehead house. Hughes positively denies that he attempted or intended to commit burglary.

Austin E. Ford's Condition Critical.

Fire Commissioner Austin E. Ford, who is ill at his home, in Marion Avenue, Fordham, from the effects of an operation for appendicitis, is in a critical condition. Drs. Balcon and Lyons held a consultation at 6 o'clock last evening and issued a bulletin, in which they said that it would be twenty-four hours before the result of the operation can be definitely determined.

THE ARRESTED DYNAMITERS

BELL, WHOSE REAL NAME IS IVORY, EXTRADITED.

He Refuses to Talk Before the Glasgow Magistrate—Alexander Sullivan Has Not Been Arrested—The Dynamite Conspiracy Ridiculed by the French—They Say It Is a Trick to Interfere with the Czar's Visit to France.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—In response to inquiries made at the Prefecture of Police in regard to the rumor that Alexander Sullivan of Chicago, the Irish leader, had been arrested here, a representative of The United Associated Presses was informed that not only was there no truth in the report that Mr. Sullivan had been taken into custody, but that his arrest had not even been meditated by the French authorities.

The French public press systematically ridicule the whole story of the existence of a dynamite conspiracy, which they declare is an English political trick intended to interfere with the proposed visit to France of the Czar.

Le Soir announces that two friends of P. J. Tynan, the Irish Invincible in custody at Boulogne, have arrived at that place, having gone there at the request of the prisoner's mother. They endeavored to secure permission to communicate with the prisoner, but, in the absence of the Sub-Prefect, were unable to do so. It is stated that in any event no one will be allowed to see Tynan or communicate with him without having first secured the consent of the Government.

It is learned upon credible authority that the French Cabinet gives so little credence to the English police officials' story of a dynamite conspiracy that it will probably refuse to grant the request for Tynan's extradition.

GLASGOW, Sept. 16.—Edward Bell, the alleged dynamiter who was arrested here on Saturday, was again arraigned in court this morning and remitted to London, for which place he started this evening in charge of officers from Scotland Yard. Bell declined to say anything before the Magistrate here, and would not even speak to the officers who were guarding him. After he was returned to his cell he continued his cool demeanor and maintained his absolute reticence.

It has been learned that the name "Bell," given by the alleged dynamiter arrested here on Saturday last, is an alias, the prisoner's real name being Ivory.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Lord Salisbury had a long consultation this forenoon at the Foreign Office with Dr. Robert Anderson, one of the Assistant Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, with the result that elaborate preparations are being made at Scotland Yard for the safety of the Czar and Czarina upon their arrival at Leith, on Sept. 21, on their way to visit the Queen at Balmoral. Orders have been given that no one shall be allowed upon the landing stage where the Russian imperial party will debark except persons attired in Court dress. The landing stage will be guarded by hundreds of police, and the route taken by their Majesties will be lined with troops.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 16.—J. Brendan Tynan and his sister, Miss Cecilia Tynan, son and daughter of P. J. Tynan, the Irish Invincible under arrest at Boulogne, together with their grandmother, sailed today on board the steamer Aurania for New-York. Mr. Tynan declared that he knew nothing whatever of his father's movements.

WHERE IS "ALEC" SULLIVAN?

Irish Force-Men Wondering Whether He Is Prisoner or Afloat.

In Irish National circles yesterday the principal interest regarding revelations of a new force plot in Europe centred in the whereabouts of Alexander Sullivan, late head of the once powerful but now disrupted "Triangle." Is Sullivan afloat on a French liner for New-York, or is he held with John F. Kearney, alias Wallace, at Rotterdam, under the assumed name of Haines? Was it P. J. Tynan, the famous No. 1, who sent the letter dated at Boulogne to Kearney at Rotterdam, or was it the famous head of the late "Triangle," Alexander Sullivan?

These were questions that passed current in many circles yesterday. Advices from Chicago stated that Sullivan's wife, Margaret, was lying prostrated by a shock of paralysis, and had no knowledge whether her husband was in Europe or on the high seas. One special dispatch to THE NEW-YORK TIMES stated that Sullivan cabled to his wife from Bremen Sept. 14 that he was about to sail. It was on this day the arrests at Rotterdam were made.

A leader of one of the elements of the "new movement," or the "Irish National Alliance," which is composed mainly of physical-force advocates, said yesterday:

"You may depend that 'Alec' Sullivan is not in Europe for nothing or for his health merely. He was in very good health when I saw him in Chicago a few months ago, and when he sailed from New-York. The statement that has been made that he is entirely out of Irish international politics is to be taken with many grains of salt.

Sullivan Secretly Active.

"Sullivan has been secretly active ever since the 'Triangle' revelations and the trial of the Cronin conspirators at Chicago, and more especially since the Irish-American Convention which was held at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall in Chicago a year ago last Spring, and over which he desired to preside. His ambition in this respect was thwarted by the friends of the 'new movement,' who chose John F. Finerty to preside, and in the subsequent proceedings 'Alec' Sullivan was practically ignored. But I am enabled to assure you that neither he nor his talented and able wife has relinquished his or her ambition to rehabilitate Alexander Sullivan and restore him to a commanding place in Irish political councils.

"Sullivan has not been in Europe during the past three months for nothing, and if a secret scheme of any kind has been going on he undoubtedly is aware of it, if he is not in it as one of the principals. But it would not be like 'Alec' Sullivan to be caught, therefore Haines is doubtless an alias for some other member of the secret cabal, and in all probability the ex-head of the 'Triangle' is now on an Atlantic liner bound for the safer precincts of the United States.

"That telegram from Boulogne to Kearney reads like Sullivan all over: 'If you

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QUAKER CITY NOMINATIONS.

Splits Threatened All Around on Candidates.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—James L. Miles, President of the Select Council, was to-day nominated for Sheriff by the Republican Convention. Mr. Miles, who is the representative of the local administration forces, of which Dave Martin is the leader, was chosen for the office this morning at a conference of the party leaders. The friends of Alex Crow, Jr., who is allied with the Quay forces, and who was defeated for the nomination at last night's primaries, are talking of making him an independent candidate for the office.

Candidates for the State Senate and for the Assembly were chosen throughout the city to-day. In the First Senatorial District, George A. Vare (anti-administration) was nominated for the State Senate, and after this had been done and the convention had adjourned, the friends of State Senator George Handy Smith (administration) remained in the hall and formally nominated him for the same office. This makes two candidates in that district. The convention was very lively.

There was a split in the Fifth Senatorial District, and two conventions were held. The administration faction, which had ninety-eight delegates, nominated Harry F. Walton for the State Senate, and the Quay adherents, whose delegates numbered ninety-two, nominated Charles L. Brown for the same office. The Quay followers refused to attend the regular convention, and organized a convention of their own. As a result, Mr. Brown will be an independent Republican candidate for State Senator from this district. Mr. Walton was the Speaker of the last House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and Mr. Brown is a member of the Select Council of Philadelphia.

COMPLETE MAINE RETURNS.

Plurality for Republican Ticket 48,461—Messages to Manley.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 16.—Returns have been received from every city, town, and plantation that voted in Maine on Monday. They give Powers, 82,749; Frank, 34,288; Bateman, 3,157; Ladd, 2,367; Clifford, 567.

The Republican plurality in the whole State is 48,461.

The full corrected vote for Congressmen in the Second District is as follows: Dingley, (Rep.,) 22,240; Levensaler, (Dem.,) 8,430; Allen, (Pop.,) 1,107; Ogler, (Proh.,) 387; Dingley's plurality is 13,810.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 16.—Among the congratulatory telegrams received by Chairman Manley since the result of the Maine election became known, are the following:

Chicago, Sept. 14.

Language is not strong enough to express our appreciation of your glorious work. We send you our heart's fullness of thanks to all the voters of Maine, who have so grandly declared for protection, sound money, and good government. All hail!

M. A. HANNA.

Garden City, N. Y., Sept. 15.

Manley and Maine have set the pace. New-York will follow at same speed. Accept golden congratulations.

T. C. PLATT.

Boisé, Idaho.

The gem of the mountains sends greetings to the Pine Tree State upon its splendid victory. GEORGE L. SHOUP.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Pennsylvania Railroad Express Runs into an Obstruction.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 16.—According to stories told by passengers on the Pennsylvania Railroad Western express, which left Harrisburg, west bound, at 11:55 o'clock last night, the train had a remarkable escape from trainwreckers near the village of Newport at 1 o'clock this morning. The train was speeding along at its usual rate when a very sudden stop was made and an unusual commotion was noticeable among the trainmen, but the passengers were not informed of the cause until they neared Pittsburg.

At a sharp curve, the story goes, the engine ran into a huge obstruction composed of ties and old rails, that was heavy enough to derail the whole train had it held in place. When the engine crashed into it, the obstruction slid along the tracks, owing to their wet condition, and fortunately did no damage beyond breaking the pilot and some of the fixtures from the front of the engine. No shock was felt by the passengers on the train except that occasioned from sudden stop. After a delay of forty-five minutes the train proceeded. This is the second attempt to wreck a train at this point within two weeks. The Pennsylvania Company is making an effort to discover the miscreants.

PASSED A WORTHLESS CHECK.

The Son of a New-York Merchant Arrested in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Michael Lehr, aged eighteen, who calls himself the son of Herman Lehr, a wealthy jewelry manufacturer of 48 and 50 Maiden Lane, New-York, was arrested here yesterday charged with passing a worthless or forged check for $28 on Manager Sleeper of the Hotel Plaza two days ago. The check was signed "Philip Glaser," and was on the North Side National Bank of New-York. Lehr obtained only $5 on it pending an investigation as to its worth.

At the police station a check payable to M. Lehr for $35 on the Tenth Ward National Bank, signed "The Herman Lehr Company," was found on Lehr, together with a blank check on the Nassau Bank. The prisoner is wanted in New-York for a similar offense.

Lehr's alleged accomplice, Ed Hirschberg, was caught in Young's Hotel yesterday.

Coalition Against Blackburn Proposed

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Frankfort says the Republicans are determined to elect a successor to Senator Blackburn at the extra session of the Legislature in December, and that a deal has been arranged with the sound-money Democrats to cast lots as to whether Mr. Backburn's successor shall be a Democrat or a Republican.

Started for Gray Gables.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 16.—Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle left Bar Harbor this morning for a short visit to Gray Gables, en route to Washington. The Secretary is expected there the first of next week, and it is further expected that he will make some campaign speeches on behalf of the Indianapolis ticket.

CONNECTICUT POPOCRATS

SILVER MEN CONTROL THE STATE CONVENTION.

Many Resignations from the State Committee of Democrats Who Believe in Sound Money—Ticket Put in Nomination by Acclamation—Another Convention Will Be Held in October to Choose Candidates to Run on a Gold Platform.

Governor—JOSEPH B. SARGENT.
Lieutenant Governor—C. A. CRANDALL.
Secretary of State—H. S. CUMMINGS.
Treasurer—ASA ROSS.
Controller—EDWIN M. RIPLEY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16.—Many of the Democrats who controlled the State Convention held here to-day and caused it to make a declaration for Bryan and free silver were members of the Democratic State Convention held here last June, which made the strongest possible declaration in favor of maintaining the gold standard. The two declarations, placed one against the other, furnish a most impressive object lesson. Here they are:

JUNE.

The honest payment of public debts and the public faith and credit require the gold standard of money. * * * We are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. * * * To pay public debts in silver coin is repudiation. To pay private debts in the same coin is to rob the wage earner.

SEPTEMBER.

We indorse the platform adopted at Chicago. * * * The growing industrial disasters and distressful poverty and idleness have been the ever-increasing result of the demonetization of silver in 1873. We therefore invite the united support of the electors in the effort to restore the coinage system which existed during the years of our National prosperity, and which is the coinage system recognized in our National Constitution.

There was no fight in the convention over the money question. The silver men had a majority and the sound-money men knew it, and reasoned that it would be a waste of energy to attempt to prevent the convention from taking up with the Chicago ticket and platform. The sound-money men on the State Committee presented their resignations to the convention, and the sound-money delegates sat still and watched the proceedings of the silverites.

Those who resigned from the State Committee are R. J. Vance, New-Britain; F. Brown, Waterbury; M. B. Carey, Ridgefield; F. W. Warner, Wethersfield; A. B. Porter, North Coventry; F. S. Stevens, Bridgeport; C. A. Elliott, Clinton; Pitt Barrows, Spring Hill; R. B. May, Derby; S. J. Lyon, Collinsville; C. W. Comstock, Montville, and R. J. Kinsella, Hartford. The Ninth and Nineteenth Districts are also vacant.

When Chairman Kennedy read the name of ex-Congressman Vance he sighed, shook his head, and exclaimed: "Poor fellow!" The sally was greeted with shouts of derisive laughter. When Mr. Kennedy read the name of Mr. May he burst out: "God help him!" There was more shouting and laughter, and when Mr. Kennedy said: "What is your pleasure in respect to these nominations?" a Windham County delegate shouted: "I move that we let them out with a vote of thanks." This motion was carried with laughter, shouting, and cat-calling.

There was a notable absence of prominent Democrats in the convention. Most of the delegates were rank and file politicians, and the leaders were men whose political careers were supposed to have been buried years ago, but who have come to the surface on the free-silver wave. The Populists, however, were on deck. Joshua Perkins of Danielsonville, William W. Wheeler of Meriden, H. C. Baldwin of Naugatuck, and Dr. E. M. Ripley of Unionville tried to get the delegates to agree to two Populist Electors, but the convention would not consent to this. Then the Populists addressed a communication to the convention, in which they announced that a committee consisting of H. C. Baldwin, Joshua Perkins, W. W. Wheeler, Robert Payne, and T. L. Thomas had been appointed by the Populists to confer with the Democrats on a fusion ticket. Mr. Troup moved the appointment of a committee on conference, and these delegates were appointed: Alexander Troup of New-Haven, E. M. Graves, Hartford; Mayor Kilduff of Waterbury, Dr. Tracey of Meriden, and M. J. Houlihan of Newtown. The committee conferred, and as a result it was agreed that one Populist, Dr. E. M. Ripley, should have a place on the ticket. The regular Electoral ticket contained the name of Abel P. Tanner of New-London. He was satisfactory to the Populists.

The full platform adopted by the convention follows:

"Whereas, We believe in the rights and the equality of men as declared in 1776, the preent campaign, that they shall vote and knowing that we appeal to an intelligent people, we call upon all Electors of the State to devote such time as is necessary to understand the issues presented in in accordance with their honest judgment and conviction.

"Whereas, Deceit and corruption and intimidation are the weapons used by those opposed to the Democratic Party, its platform, and its candidates, we therefore deem it political duty to call upon all voters who desire to preserve the purity of our elections to unite with us in securing the election of candidates devoted to the interests of the people, and the rescuing of the Government offices from the hands of the representatives of monopolies, syndicates and speculators; therefore,

"Resolved, That we indorse the platform adopted at Chicago by the Democratic National Convention, and that we pledge our earnest and faithful support to W. J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the candidates nominated by the Democratic Party.

"Resolved, That the growing industrial disaster and distressing poverty and idleness has been the ever-increasing result of the demonetization of silver in 1873; we therefore invite the united support of the Electors in the effort to restore the coinage system which existed during the years of our National prosperity, and which is the coinage system recognized in our National Constitution. We denounce the recent bond issue and the useless increase of the National debt in time of peace.

"Resolved, That business depression and contracted production are the inevitable causes of loss and disaster to all wealth-producing industries, that there is therefore no sufficient inducement to capital to invest upon a constantly falling market, and with money constantly increasing in its exchangeable value and purchasing power.

"Resolved, That as labor is a great producing industry, we recognize the certain result of depression in business to be less money to be paid to the labor product, and a limited market for its employment. We therefore invite labor to unite to save itself from the danger which threatens it if money shall continue to increase in purchasing power, and all else to decrease in exchangeable value in the markets in the world.

"Resolved, That we favor such measures as shall secure equality of representation, and the rule of the majority of this State.

"Resolved, That we demand that measures be taken to defeat the corrupt control of legislation and corporations, and to stop the 'holding-up' and delaying or defeating of just measures until those interested submit to the blackmailing demands of a corrupt lobby and their allies in the General Assembly.

"Resolved, That we demand such critical examination of the State expenditures as may be necessary in providing for an economical administration of public affairs.

"Resolved, That we denounce all attempts to intimidate or coerce the Electors of this State in the exercise of the right of franchise."

The convention nominated by acclamation for Governor Joseph B. Sargent of New-Haven, and C. A. Crandall of Norwich for Lieutenant Governor.

The only ripple in the convention came when E. M. Ripley of Unionville and H. S. Cummings of Stamford were placed in nomination for Secretary of State. Both had earnest supporters. Mr. Cummings is the law partner of Samuel Fessenden and a recent convert to the Democratic faith. This fact brought out a vigorous opposition on the part of a number of delegates. Cummings most earnest supporter was Judge Blydenburgh. Col. Graves withdrew the nomination of Ripley and that of Cummings was made by acclamation.

The ticket was completed as follows: Treasurer—Asa Ross of Thompson; Controller—Edwin M. Ripley of Unionville.

Alexander Troup moved, and the convention directed, that a telegram be sent to the Democratic Convention at Buffalo tendering the sympathy and support of the "loyal Democracy" of Connecticut to the "loyal Democracy" of the State of New-York.

A new State Committee, to hold office until the next State Convention, was appointed as follows: C. J. Dillon, Hartford; C. O. Reed, Manchester; C. F. McCarthy, Windsor Locks; T. F. Kehoe, New-Britain; R. F. Grady, Waterbury; G. H. Smith, Wallingford; J. H. Peck, Orange; J. P. Carney, New-Haven; J. P. Leahey, New-London; J. B. Shannon, Norwich; A. J. Sullivan, Colchester; J. P. Coughlin, Stamford; J. M. Brocken, Fairfield; F. W. Stapleton, Bridgeport; J. J. Caff, Danbury; Newton Phillips, Killingly; P. H. Walsh, New-Hartford; E. C. Roberts, Canaan; E. D. Weeks, Litchfield; N. H. Bowers, East Haddam; John Carroll, Middletown; N. H. Yeomans, Columbia; G. P. Hanks, Mansfield.

The newly appointed State Central Committee will probably choose ex-Judge David Callahan of New-Haven, as Chairman.

While the Silver Democratic Convention was in progress a number of gold delegates met in this city, and decided to call a State convention of the National Democratic party Oct. 8, in Hartford. They also completed a State organization composed of one member from each of the twenty-four Senatorial districts, and appointed W. J. Mills of New-Haven as its Chairman and Fred J. Brown as Secretary. W. S. Pardee, a lawyer of New-Haven, was appointed Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee of New-Haven, and a local Chairman was appointed for every town in the State. It was resolved to place in nomination a candidate for every office, from Governor to Justice of Peace.

The Electoral ticket is as follows: Electors at Large—Philo S. Bennett of New-Haven and S. A. Granger of Winsted; Districts—First, C. W. Cowles of Manchester; Second, John Bransfield of Portland; Third, A. P. Tanner of New-London; Fourth, J. D. Walsh of Danbury.

William Kennedy of Naugatuck was both temporary and permanent Chairman of the convention.

S. A. Crandall of Norwich, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is a lawyer by profession. He has served in both houses of the State Legislature. He has also been Mayor of the City of Norwich. He was born in Ledyard, Conn., in 1851, and was educated at the Connecticut Literary Institution, Suffield.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL DEMOCRATS

Chairman Mills Issues a Call for a State Convention at Hartford Oct. 8.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16.—William J. Mills, Chairman of the National Democratic State Committee, issued the formal call to-day for a State Convention to be held in Hartford Oct. 8 to place in nomination a full State and Electoral ticket.

The basis of representation in the convention is the same as that governing the Democratic conventions heretofore.

The call is signed by W. J. Mills, Chairman of the National Democratic State Committee, and by H. Holton Wood, Secretary.

Plans for the campaign were discussed by representatives of this party to-day, and a strong fight is predicted. Among those who attended the meeting to-day were Ernest Cady of Hartford, C. B. Davis, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Judge Lynde Harrison.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair weather, with southerly winds.

The area of high pressure last night had remained nearly stationary off the North Pacific coast. A trough of low pressure extended from Arizona through Missouri to Lake Superior.

Rain had fallen in the Middle Atlantic States, the upper lake region, the Missouri, Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The temperature was lower in the middle slope and New-England, and remained stationary elsewhere.

Showers are expected to-day in the lake regions, and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M	53	62	65
6 A. M	54	59	64
9 A. M	57	61	65
12 M	61	68	68
4 P. M	67	71	72
6 P. M	68	66	69
9 P. M	63	64	67
12 P. M	62	63	66

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67.25
Weather Bureau	67.00
Corresponding date 1895	60.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	67.00

Complete "Weather Forecast" page 6, column 4.

IT MEANS TO BE REGULAR

Democratic Convention Solid for Bryan and Silver.

OUT AND OUT FOR REPUDIATION

Financial Declaration of the Chicago Platform Is to be Indorsed With Emphasis.

NOTHING FIXED AS TO CANDIDATE.

Nobody Seems to Care Who Shall Be Chosen to Lead the Funeral Procession in November.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—The Democratic State Convention to-morrow will say good-bye to its ancient faiths and plunge into the whirlpool of revolution. The Chicago platform, with all its doctrines of repudiation, will be indorsed unqualifiedly. This statement is made by authority of the Chairman of the Platform Committee.

The plank which will disgrace the party, which will reverse the position it occupied at Saratoga and at Chicago, which will take it to the sloughs wherein the preminent leaders and solid business men and those who prefer honesty to regularity will not follow it, will be brief—only a few lines—but it will do—as made public late to-night, it reads thus:

"We hereby unreservedly indorse and approve the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago and the nomination of William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall, candidates, respectively, for President and Vice President, and pledge them our loyal suport."

The action of the Committee on Platform has received the most discussion, and has been regarded as most important of all of the developments of this, the first day of the State Convention. It is received with more interest than any announcement concerning candidates.

Nobody cares much who may get the nomination for Governor, and almost any candidate who shall take it will be welcome to it.

Hill's Wishes Not Considered.

The "unqualified" indorsement of the Chicago platform, which Senator Hill denounced, may not be pleasing to Senator Hill. Nobody has taken that into the account during the hours that the unsavory mess has been cooking. If the Senator wanted it otherwise, then the machine has got away from him.

The indorsement plank will be adopted with a shout, it is expected. Some of the men who will vote for it, or at any rate will not protest against it, were strong sound-money men two months ago. It is considered likely they will be sound-money men two months hence, and they will then bear the "O. K." of Senator J. K. Jones that they are "regular." They are now shouting for Bryan to-day—they are shouting for regularity.

The Hill programme relating to the management of the campaign is not changed. The slate still bears the names of Elliot Danforth for Chairman of the State Committee and Frank Campbell for National Committeeman, to succeed William F. Sheehan. The convention will have an appropriate silver setting. Senator Thomas F. Grady, the silver-tongued orator, is the temporary Chairman, and former Congressman Hosea B. Rockwell has been agreed on as the permanent presiding officer. He long has been for free silver. Grady made a silver speech to-day. Rockwell is expected to make another to-morrow.

Getting More Popocratic.

The convention is getting more and more Popocratic every minute.

Some of the men who have been trying to break the Hill programme of nominating as conservative a man as can be found to take the nomination are noisier to-day than they were yesterday. One of these is Norman E. Mack, who, with Norton Chase of Albany and one or two others, started a programme of interference yesterday. Mr. Mack was wild yesterday; to-day he is one of the middle-of-the-road men, and is calling on the convention to indorse "every word and line" in the Chicago platform. He is the editor of The Buffalo Times, and to-day his paper contains some four-columns-wide advice on the front page. Mr. Mack says to the delegates:

"The convention started out as a people's convention. It should continue as a people's convention. It will not be a people's convention, it will not represent the Democratic Party of the State, unless it indorses Bryan and Sewall and the Democratic platform. Delegates to the convention will repudiate the instructions of their constituents if they vary a hair's breadth from absolute approval of the Democratic platform. They should indorse the platform, every word and line. Don't apologize or retract or modify the indorsement in a single particular."

New Leaders Against the Old.

This was regarded by many as a call to arms on the part of the new would-be leaders to rally against the old leaders of the machine. It is evidence to many that, while Senator Hill may carry out his programme, he is on thinner ice than he ever before has been since he became one of the leaders.

There have been other evidences that the

old machine is not what it once was. The Brooklyn delegates to-day broke from their machine leaders, and when a resolution was presented for the enforcement of the unit rule, by an overwhelming vote the delegates refused to adopt it, thus giving a hard blow direct to Senator McCarren, Bernard J. York, and James Shevlin, three of Hugh McLaughlin's trusty lieutenants, who were backing the resolution. There are being circulated to-night in the corridors little slips full of Bryanesque utterances. They are designed to array the "masses" against the "classes," as Bryan puts it. In short, there is a mixed-up situation.

May Be Thacher and May Be Not.

John Boyd Thacher may be nominated as the candidate for Governor when the convention has adopted the resolutions to-morrow, or he may not. He has been about as prominent in the gossip to-day as he was yesterday. Those who were talking of an indorsement for him by the sound-money Democrats are saying less about it to-day. Any freak nomination would not surprise anybody. Even if the candidate should be William Sulzer it would not be surprising. Nobody expects to win, and one candidate would be as "regular" as another.

Doubt is expressed to-night that Mr. Thacher will consent to be the candidate on a platform indorsing all the Chicago planks. If Mr. Thacher should decide that he does not care to be the candidate standing on such a document as this, then the whole situation must be gone over again. There are elements of farce comedy in the whole business.

Tammany's delegates were so much alarmed at the proportions of Mr. Sulzer's crazy boom that at its caucus they adopted the unit rule. Mr. Thacher thus will get the 105 votes of New-York unless he decides not to accept the nomination.

Making Up a Slate.

A conference of the more prominent men here was held late to-night, to determine on a slate for to-morrow. A fter long discussion the nearest agreement that could be reached was this:

For Governor—JOHN BOYD THACHER.

For Lieutenant Governor—Ex-Mayor WILLIAM B. KIRK of Syracuse, if he will take it, and if he will not take it, then Moses Shire, a lawyer of this city.

For Court of Appeals—Judge IRVING G. VANN of Syracuse, the Republican candidate.

Ex-Mayor Kirk is consulting with a few friends trying to make up his mind whether to take the nomination that he may have if he likes.

An all-night session is being held in Sulzer's headquarters at the Genesee House. Some call it "The wake over the Sulzer boom."

OLD LEADERS MISSING.

Men Whose Absence from the Convention Was Significant.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—Here are some of the men who for years have been at Democratic Conventions in this State, but were absentees to-day:

United States Senator David B. Hill.
United States Senator Edward Murphy.
Roswell P. Flower, the last Democratic Governor of New-York.
Thomas F. Gilroy, the last Democratic Mayor of New-York City.
Hugh J. Grant, twice elected Mayor of New-York City.
William F. Sheehan, ex-Lieutenant Governor and National Committeeman.
Charles W. Dayton, Postmaster of New-York City.
James T. Kilbreth, Collector of the Port of New-York.
Perry Belmont, ex-Minister to Spain.
Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.
Theodore W. Myers, ex-Controller of New-York City.
Sachem Henry D. Hotchkiss of the Tammany Society.
Sachem J. Sergeant Cram of the Tammany Society.
Rollin M. Morgan, leader for Tammany in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.
Thomas C. T. Crain, ex-City Chamberlain and Tammany associate leader in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.
Jacob A. Cantor, Democratic leader of the State Senate.
John Fox, ex-President of the Democratic Club and ex-Senator.
Frederic R. Coudert, President of the Manhattan Club.
John D. Crimmins.
Congressman Franklin Bartlett.
Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.
Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany.
Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg.
Samuel A. Beardsley, Railroad Commissioner.
W. A. Poucher of Oswego.
Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn.
W. Caryl Ely of Niagara, ex-Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee.
Congressman Amos J. Cummings.
Cord Meyer, Jr.
There are others.

CANDIDATES NOT NUMEROUS.

Committees Have Hard Work to Fill Out the Ticket—Defeat Is in the Air.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—It looked once to-day as if it might be necessary to offer a reward to any person who would find men willing to become candidates for some of the offices for which nominations are to be made. Nobody wanted the places. The second place on the ticket went begging all day, and as for the candidates for Electors, they were as scarce as white blackbirds. Those who had figured as the probable candidates began to get out of the race. They did not care to lead the party in its flight to defeat.

Early in the day word was passed around that Gen. Isaac S. Catlin would not accept. A little later the friends of Wilbur F. Porter of Jefferson County sent around word that their candidate of yesterday was out of it. During the afternoon came the same word from those who had been booming Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn. It was said that Mr. Grout preferred not to take a nomination which had been offered to so many and scorned.

A story was in circulation that John Boyd Thacher was also out of the race, but the Albany men said this was a lie started by the extreme free-silver men, who were trying to kill him off. There is no doubt about the attempt to injure Mr. Thacher's chances for the nomination. There are men here who have no sympathy with the programme, which is said to be Senator Hill's, of nominating a gold Democrat on the Chicago platform with the hope of securing an indorsement from the National Democracy. A circular was passed around the corridors and the convention hall which dealt with Mr. Thacher on this matter. It was prepared by the "kickers" from Albany County, and contained this advice: "The attention of the delegates is called to the fact that those who are urging the nomination of Mr. Thacher for Governor are men not in sympathy with the Chicago platform or nominees, but are gold men more Republican than Democratic."

John Boyd Thacher for Gold.

Mr. Thacher at the recent State Convention at Saratoga placed himself on record as unalterably opposed to silver and equally in favor of gold. At no time since has he expressed any different views, but if such a thing were possible, he has emphasized his views and opinions. When Mr. Bryan in August visited Albany Mayor Thacher absented himself from the city so as to avoid welcoming the Democratic nominee for President to the Capital of the State. His purpose is to conduct his canvass, if nominated, independently of the National canvass. "The nomination, if made, will be for barter and trade." "Select no one who is not in full sympathy with the National candidates." "Let there be no compromise, no surrender." These were expressions often heard.

William Sulzer, "the logical candidate," was much in evidence. Some of the upcountry delegates take him seriously, and were trying to make all manner of deals to bring about his nomination. Some were predicting that he would in the convention to-morrow find an occasion to make a speech, and would turn out to be another boy orator who would nominate himself. The farmers were accordingly predicting a stampede to Sulzer. Amos J. Cummings figured in the gossip as the possible candidate of Tammany, if the revolt against the Hill programme should reach such proportions as to make it necessary to unite on some man not on the slate. James W. Idgway of Brooklyn was in a "receptive" mood, ready to receive about anything which was coming. Some delegates were talking of him for first place, while others put him down for second.

Electors Hard to Find.

There was difficulty in finding Electors, and the committee which had the arduous task of finding thirty-six men willing to sign their names to the vote for Bryan had about the hardest task of any set of men in the city. The list was not completed to-night. Dr. obert P. Bush of Elmira, formerly Speaker of the Assembly, and Benjamin Wood of The New-York News were finally agreed on as Electors at Large, and it was announced that the entire list could not be agreed on until to-morrow. The list up to date is as follows:

Electors at Large—Robert P. Bush of Horseheads and Benjamin Wood of New-York.

District Electors—Second, Andrew McLean; Third, James Burrell; Fourth, oJhn Cassidy; Sixth, John Ennis; Eighth, William McM. Speer; Ninth, Aaron Herzberg; Tenth, John J. Gordon; Eleventh, Maurice B. Blumenthal; Twelfth, Lewis Nixon; Fifteenth, John McQuade; Sixteenth, John Brisbane Walker; Seventeenth, Charles Ketcham; Eighteenth, William D. Brinnier; Nineteenth, David Morey; Twentieth, M. N. Nolan; Twenty-second, John W. Olmstead; Twenty-third, John O'Neill; Twenty-fourth, Charles D. Moore; Twenty-fifth, Clarence B. Grouse; Twenty-seventh, George Freeman; Twenty-eighth, William C. Swartz; Thirty-second, Jacob Stern; Thirty-third, Abram J. Elias; Thirty-fourth, David S. Wright.

The name of Supreme Court Judge Stephen L. Mayham of Schoharie County was brought out as a possible candidate for first place to-night. Ex-Mayor Thomas Ryan of Syracuse has a small boom for second place. He is confident he is going to get it. W. R. Hearst of New-York also figures in the gossip as a possibility for second place.

TAMMANY A UNIT FOR THACHER.

William Sulzer's Boomlet Carefully Laid to Rest.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—Tammany at its caucus to-night adopted the unit rule, and directed John C. Sheehan to cast 105 votes in the convention for John Boyd Thacher of Albany. This was done just a short time after the lobby was busy discussing the claim of William Sulzer that he had 278 votes pledged to him outside of Tammany.

The caucus was not a pleasant affair for Mr. Sulzer. But he was present when his little boomlet was laid to rest so far as New-York City was concerned. When the roll of districts was called in going through the form of selecting a candidate, Alderman Oakley of the Fourteenth, Sulzer's district, asked that Mr. Sulzer be selected as caucus candidate for Governor. Mr. Sheehan thought it would be a good thing to select Mr. Thacher. Civil Justice Lynn made a very eloquent speech and treated Mr. Sulzer very tenderly, but insisted that he had plenty of time to wait. Justice Lynn urged the selection of Mr. Thacher, and so did several other speakers.

When the first vote was taken, Mr. Sulzer's district gave him 3 votes, the Sixteenth, Patrick Keenan's, gave him 8 more, and the Twenty-fifth, John J. Scannell's, gave him 3 more. Then one delegate from Timothy D. Sullivan's district gave Sulzer a vote, and Frank Adams gave him one in the Twenty-ninth District. That made 11 votes for Sulzer. There were 99 delegates present. The other 88 votes went to Mr. Thacher. On the vote to make it unanimous and adopt the unit rule on all propositions Messrs. Scannell and Keenan threw their votes to Thacher, and Mr. Oakley was the only man to vote in the negative. The vote for Thacher and the unit rule was 98 to 1. Mr. Sheehan was thereupon instructed to deliver 105 votes to Thacher.

Mr. Sulzer looked glum, but said nothing. He proposes to have his name presented to the convention, anyway, even if he cannot vote for himself. It is charged here to-night that the Sulzer boomers were responsible for the circulation of the report that Mr. Thacher was out of the race. John Brisbane Walker and Henry W. Cornell are among the Sulzer boomers.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.

Sullen, Sombre, Suspicious Crowd of Popocrats Assemble in Music Hall.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—The opening session of this convention has no parallel in the history of Democratic Conventions in this State. It was a sullen, sombre, and suspicious crowd that gathered in Music Hall at noon and began the work of stabbing Democracy in the back. The crowd at the outset was devoid of enthusiasm. It warmed up a little later, but the affair as a whole was barren of vim and go.

The statement that it was more like a wake than anything else was reiterated so often that it got tiresome, but the simile was borne out by the stage setting, which furnished the solemn picture. The stage of Music Hall could not have been arranged more appropriately. The scenery depicted a gloomy forest. One or two of the drop lights burned dimly, and simply served to intensify the dark shadows at the rear and sides of the stage. The spectators were excusable in looking for the entrance of the heavy villain to slow and weird music, with his slouch hat, his cloak, and his dagger all ready to say "S'death," and slay somebody.

Rows of Nobodies.

On the stage were long rows of men unrecognizable to old conventiongoers, with the exception perhaps of such men as Dr. W. T. Jenkins, ex-Senator T. C. O'Sullivan, and perhaps Henry J. Goldschmidt, one of the leaders of the Eessex Market bar, who wore a light suit and yellow gloves.

The hall itself was dark and gloomy, only partially lighted up in spots by the flags used in the decorations, and the costumes of the very few women who were in the boxes. Taken altogether, it was a gruesome, solemn spectacle, as unlike all previous Democratic Conventions as a prayer meeting is unlike a variety show.

Music Hall will hold 3,500 people when it is "jammed full." There was plenty of standing room in it to-day, and a few empty seats. And this was the condition of affairs with 1,000 Tammany men in Buffalo.

Tammany's Triumph and Humiliation.

It was a day of a certain sort of triumph and a day of humiliation for Tammany. Tammany's triumph consisted of the dubious honor of dominating the convention, and its humiliation lay in the frigid manner in which the people of Buffalo received the braves when they paraded behind a brass band to the convention hall this morning. This parade would have been an appropriate funeral procession had the band played a dirge instead of "Put Me Off at Buffalo" and "El Capitan March." The day was pleasant, the braves made a very good showing, but along the route there was no cheering, no enthusiasm, no welcome.

John C. Sheehan himself marched at the head of the column, and occasionally got saluted by some old friends.

The Tammany men felt very much hurt about it. The parade was a frost. A Tammany wit remarked that it looked like a chowder party with the chowder left out.

The band after its arrival at the hall played "Just Tell Then That You Saw Me" and then went away for the day. There was no band at all to enliven the convention proceedings, and a Democratic convention without a brass band accompaniment is quite as unusual as a Democratic convention without David B. Hill.

That interesting prelude to all conventions, the cheering of big leaders upon their entrance to the hall, was omitted for two very good reasons. There were no great leaders to cheer, and there was no heart in the crowd to cheer, anyway.

Sulzer Makes a Show of Himself.

After almost all of the delegates had arrived, Chairman James W. Hinkley marched solemnly down one of the aisles, followed by John C. Sheehan and William Sulzer, who expects to stampede the convention—and will not. Sulzer had timed his arrival so as to get in on the heels of Sheehan. He walked down the other aisle as Hinkley and Sheehan came in. The result was a sort of a composite cheer, very feeble, indeed, seeing it was intended for triple duty. It subsided in a few seconds, and then solemnity gave way for the time being to burlesque.

A man with a short beard sat in the corner of the gallery—a cool, calm sort of person, with a deliberate, slow way of saying things—who twirled the head of his cane in front of his whiskers, and said: "Hooray for Sulzer, the candidate of the plain people."

There was laughter and a few cheers.

Mr. Sulzer was slowly and ponderously making his way to his seat.

"We want Sulzer," said a few voices in a chorus.

More laughter.

The deliberate man in the gallery corner, who turned out to be Capt. Mandeville of "Bryan and Sewall Club No. 1," twirled his cane calmly, again watched until Mr. Sulzer had taken his seat, and then said in his slow way: "That's the man the people want for Governor." Then he waited until the laughter had subsided and remarked: "There are no goldbugs on William Sulzer."

A Man Named Murphy.

That ended the Captain's little "turn," and Murphy-in-the-box jumped into the ring to do the rest of the clown act. Murphy said his name was George Murphy. The Tammany men said that he did not belong to their organization, and that they did not know him. But he was the star performer to-day. He got a seat in a corner of one of the boxes to the right of the stage just in front of ex-Judge Edward Browne, J. C. Sheehan's law partner. It is due to Mr. Browne to say that he did not stay in that box long. Murphy was so enthusiastic that he drove Browne out. Murphy became part of the proceedings, as the sequel shows.

When the delegates were all seated, they observed with no show of emotion that there were no pictures of Bryan and Sewall displayed in the hall. There were no portraits of any one. The absence of portraits of the candidates was commented on as significant, but nobody bothered very much about it. Such a thing never happened before in a convention that proposed to indorse any Presidential candidates.

GRADY TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Makes a Speech Praising Popocrats and Denouncing Democrats.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—Chairman Hinkley's manner when he called the convention to order at 12:30 o'clock was apologetic. He simply named Senator Thomas F. Grady of New-York as temporary Chairman, and then subsided into his chair, after appointing Norman E. Mack of Buffalo and Norton Chase of Albany to escort Mr. Grady to the platform.

Senator Grady came to the platform looking well groomed and rosy. He read his speech, which was unusual for him, but this served to hold his oratory in check and prevented him from straying away into tirades of invective. He got his first big round of applause when he first mentioned 16 to 1.

"That's the boy!" yelled Murphy-in-the-box. "Eddy! Eddy! Eddy! Hooray! Go it, Tom!"

The Senator rounded off another period, and Murphy swung his hat in the air and yelled: "You can't beat him! Hey! Hey! Hey!" Murphy nearly fell out of the box.

Great and Prolonged Applause.

Then came the incident of Senator Grady's speech. Raising his voice to a high pitch, he said: "We are opposed to civil-service reform—"

That was as far as the crowd would let him go. The applause was terrific and prolonged. Grady looked annoyed. As a politician he wanted to get in the rest of his sentence with its trifling qualification, but the crowd only wanted that opening sentence.

"Red hot!" yelled Murphy-in-the-box, "and still heating."

Senator Grady's first mention by name of Bryan and Sewall called out no enthusiastic applause. There was a trifling clatter, but nothing more. This seemed to bother Murphy-in-the-box very much. He thought it over for some time.

First Speech of the Convention.

Mr. Grady's speech follows:

"Fellow-Democrats: For the honor and compliment of your selection of me to preside over the temporary organization of this convention you have my sincere and grateful thanks. As loyal representatives of Democratic constituencies, you have assembled to again declare your faith in Democratic principles, your respect for Democratic authority, and your confidence in Democratic success. In this respect you differ from some who were for many years associated with you, using their profession of Democracy as a mask under which to conceal the purely selfish character of their political actions, and who are now leagued with your political opponents, denouncing Democratic principles, defying Democratic authority, and aiding, in so far as they may, to defeat the Democratic candidates.

"You are not, however, to be discouraged, much less dismayed, by the desertion of those whose adherence to or dependence upon the money power controls their political action. Rather will you be inspired with courage and confidence by the independence manifested by the great body of our citizens who, finding in the conditions of the pending campaign that the success of the Democratic cause is more closely identified with the best interests and highest aspirations of the plain people of the land than has been the case since the days of Andrew Jackson, are earnestly at work for the triumph of your principles and the election of your candidates.

"True Democracy recognizes and accepts as the sovereign power in human government the people as a whole. It is based upon the political equality of the citizen. It is opposed to aristocracy of every form and degree. It commands obedience to the popular will lawfully expressed. It subordinates to the public welfare every private interest. It yields no privilege to any element, however exalted, in the community; it deprives no element, however humble, of any right. Such is the Democracy we cherish and support. Such is the only Democracy which will ever have an abiding place in the confidence and affections of the American people.

Gold Men Sham Democrats.

"It is a sham Democracy which submits to the will of the majority only when no selfish interest is affected by so doing. It is a sham Democracy which sets up the opinions of the few as entitled to control because of the wealth or culture or pedigree of those by whom such opinions are held. It is a sham Democracy which has for its purpose the undue enrichment of the man who relies for his support upon what his money earns for him, and the consequent unjust impoverishment of the citizen who depends upon what his labor may be able to earn. It is a sham Democracy which yesterday asked for a bimetallic standard upon the single condition of an international agreement, and to-day confesses that such declaration was but a subterfuge, with which to deceive those honestly favoring such standard, and that all the time its purpose was to establish and maintain the supremacy of gold.

"The question of a silver money standard may be of some importance among the issues to be determined in the coming Presidential election, but, in my opinion, it is far from being the only one of great importance to be decided by the votes of freemen who cannot be deterred by intimidation nor influenced by bribes.

"It offends no man's sense of political propriety that to-day the nominee who was the candidate of the Republican Party has become the candidate of the money power. He would never have been selected at St. Louis to lead the Republican hosts but for the friendship and generosity of syndicates unfairly favored by legislation with which his name had been conspicuously coupled. Their money has been used to corrupt primaries and influence delegates in his favor. Their money had been promised in enormous sums to secure his election to the Presidency. Their expected recompense for the money given and promised is the restoration to them of the unjust taxing privileges which for years they had exercised at the expense of the toiling millions. It required but a slight change in the original mortgage of the candidate to include within the charmed circle of Governmental protection and favor such devotees of the gold standard as were willing to attempt the betrayal of their party associates rather than that the profits of gold coin should be decreased.

Repudiation, Riot, and Ruin.

"What shall be said of the patriotism of men who witness this bold attempt to corrupt the popular suffrage and prostitute the powers of government with silent complacency, and who, at the same time, posing as self-appointed guardians of public honor, can find in the platform of the Chicago Convention nothing but a declaration favoring repudiation, riot, and ruin? Let us consider for a moment just how far these factors for our country's destruction enter into the platform of principles adopted and promulgated by the National Democratic Convention.

"We are charged with favoring repudiation because we declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This means, our opponents tell us, an attempt to lessen the value of our standard silver dollar to 53 cents, and, therefore, its employment in the work of paying public and private debts will be the adoption of the dishonest scheme of repudiation. In favoring a change in the existing standard by which the value of all our products and commodities is to be measured, we must, they argue, necessarily debase our currency, for to their mind there is, has been, and can be, but one standard by and through which honest money can be obtained and circulated, and that is, the single standard of gold.

Wants a Double Standard.

"It seems never to have entered into the calculation of the selfish advocates of gold monometallism that in declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver we are endeavoring not to establish a new standard, but to restore a very old one. During all the years of its life as a nation this country, up to 1873, enjoyed the double standard of silver and gold. The country prospered under it. The people were contented with it. In 1873 the standard was changed—secretly and stealthily changed—changed not to enhance our National prosperity, changed not to enlarge the opportunity for employment, changed not in obedience to a demand from the people, changed, not for any beneficent purpose which included within its advantages the whole people, but changed for the profit and at the instigation of the money lenders and money changers of the world.

"Until some sufficient reason can be given for the changing of the standard of silver and gold into the standard of gold alone, at the time and in the same manner such change was accomplished, it will not be regarded as an argument addressed to the intelligence or conscience of our countrymen to assert that, in seeking to restore that which the people never asked should be disturbed, we are initiating a movement for repudiation.

"We believe that the restoration of silver to its place as a standard coin will so increase the value of silver as to present no difficulty in maintaining it at the proposed ratio with gold. In this belief we are sustained by the experience which was ours during the fifty-seven years when, in contrast to the single standard of England, we maintained the double standard in this country, and that, too, with fair prices to the producer and fair wages to the consumer.

"When asked to refrain as a nation from attempting the restoration of silver to its place as coin until the assistance of some other nation is either promised or secured, it ought to be an all-sufficient answer to reply that, as we led at the instigation of the money power in the movement to degrade silver to the level of a commodity, so, too, we might be expected to lead at the command of the people for its restoration to its time-honored place as coin.

Federal Interference in Local Affairs.

"We are charged with favoring riot because of the declaration in our platform against the interference by Federal troops in the affairs of a sovereign State, except at the request of the Chief Executive authority of such State. As well might the accusation have been made when we declared against the false and vicious principles of the Force bill, and again when we demanded the repeal of the odious laws which sought to place under Federal control the election machinery of our several Commonwealths. We are accused of plotting the ruin of our country because the enforcement of the policies to which we are pledged means a disturbance of existing conditions.

made when we urged such a readjustment of our tariff taxes as affected the price of every commodity and every manufactured article in common use, and at the same time put an end to the bounties through which it was claimed men had been induced to put their money in special enterprises and by which alone it was solemnly asserted such enterprises could be successfully maintained.

"It is entirely true that now and then we meditate a disturbance of existing conditions—a disturbance, however, more in the nature of a restoration than of a revolution. We seek the destruction of the illegal and oppressive trusts through which production is limited and prices to the consumer correspondingly enhanced. But in the destruction of the trusts we will restore to the producer that free field and open competition which guarantees to him a fair return for his labor, and we will restore to the consumer that free field controlled only by the natural laws of supply and demand wherein he may purchase his necessaries at a fair and honest price.

As to Corporations.

"We would restrict corporations within such limits as may be of benefit and convenience to the people, but in doing so we would enlarge the opportunity for individual enterprise so that the earnings of a lifetime might be employed for their owner in some individual business without the necessity of the deadly competition of aggregated millions. I am well aware that when we point to the fact that no man now earning his livelihood by his individual toil has, with existing conditions, an opportunity for advancement from the ranks of employment to the position of employer, we are told that business development is responsible for the situation. That as the country has grown great and powerful, business enterprise has progressed to that point where the man with no other capital than the savings of a lifetime has no place.

"But the American people will never consent to deprive American citizenship of its greatest glory—the opportunity for individual advancement in the field of private endeavor as well as in official station. There must be restored to the wage earner the outlook for improvement in his position, and the promise of rest from his daily toil which was offered the humblest worker in the land before the business of the country was relegated to corporate control.

"There is now, as there has been before, a necessity for corporate existence. There are enterprises of a nature and character which require the creation by legislative favor of artificial persons. There is not now, nor has there ever been, a just excuse for endowing such creations with powers that could and have been used for the oppression of the individual citizen. There is not now, nor has there ever been, a just cause for conferring upon them privileges denied to the citizen in his individual capacity. We do not seek to array any element of the community in opposition to any other element. We aim now at the same purpose that was achieved through the institution of our party. It is for the political equality of all our citizenship that we contend. It is against exclusive privilege for any element that we battle.

Friendly to Capital.

"We would not dissipate, disturb, or render less secure the capital which represents labor, intelligence, thrift, or fortune. We would give to it the highest protection of the law and find in it an incentive for every toiler to work and serve. Neither would we attack the enormous accumulations of money which represent neither labor, nor intelligence, nor thrift, nor fortune, except in the sense that those who have been enriched thereby have been by one governmental favor of the other permitted to exact tribute from the people by levying against them a taxing power which should never have been exercised in the form or by the methods which they have employed. We would, however, put an end to that system of accumulation, and for the accomplishment of such purpose all that is necessary is to have the opportunity for individual advancement increased and that for corporate extension diminished.

Hostile to Civil Service Reform.

"We are opposed to civil service reform as now interpreted and enforced, under which, while pretending to prescribe no other test than that of merit, in its present application exacts a collegiate and technical education as a requisite for employment in the public service. We recognize the fact that a vast majority of the youth of the country are now compelled to engage as wage earners and breadwinners without any opportunity for advanced technical education, and we insist that honesty of character and the ability to discharge the duties of the position for which they apply, or to which they may be appointed, shall be the only test of fitness to which they shall be required to submit.

"These are the National policies to which our party is pledged, and to their support we invoke the aid of every man whose patriotism is firm enough to resist the temptation of a bribe and whose conscience in registering a freeman's will finds no sting in undeserved and vulgar abuse.

Denounces the Raines Bill.

"In our own beloved Commonwealth the Republican organization in its identification with monopoly and its sycophantic subserviency to the dictation of corporate influence has manifested a defiance of public and a contempt for individual rights never rivaled in our history.

"Professing the most unbounded devotion to home rule in our local Governments, the Republican representatives in the Legislature distinguished themselves in no work apparently so congenial as when engaged in divesting Democratic officials of powers which belonged to them by virtue of popular election, and investing Republican officials with powers which it was never dreamed would be exercised by them when they were chosen or appointed. So long as any inconsistency or outrage could be defended as committed for party's sake, it would seem that there was no limit to their abuse of power.

"Determined upon the reckless and wasteful expenditure of the public funds, the Republican Party managers required some device designed to conceal the full extent of their extravagant public expenditures from the people, loud and clear as was the popular demand for strictest economy, and so resort was had to the enactment of the Raines liquor law. The true purpose of the act has been universally recognized. The principal features are the diversion from the Public Treasuries of localities of a considerable portion of the license fees collected from the sale of malt and spirituous liquors, and the placing of the liquor traffic of the entire State under the domination of a single partisan official. The only practical result obtained has been the ruin of the men of moderate means formerly engaged in the business who were unable to pay the excessive and extortionate tax levied upon them.

"With confidence, then, may we rely upon the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen to support us upon all of the issues, National and State, involved in the pending campaign. With courage may we go forth again to battle, and, I believe, triumph for Democracy.

Bryan and Sewall Good Men.

"In William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall we have candidates of stainless character, commanding abilities, acknowledged worth, and tried devotion. The people's cause may safely be intrusted to their keeping. No pledge given by them to our citizens but will be faithfully and promptly redeemed. Let us by our labor and sacrifice in their behalf prove worthy of our candidates. Let us in the unity and enthusiasm of our support demonstrate our appreciation of the great issues involved in the election. Let us in all things acquit ourselves as deserving of our sovereign citizenship.

"Defeat can but doom us to a continuance for four more years of existing conditions, with their injustice to labor and their privileges to wealth accentuated and increased. Victory will realize for us the blessings and advantages of a people's Government, under which the public welfare is the highest law."

As Mr. Grady finished his speech, Murphy suddenly jumped up, swung his hat in the air, and shouted: "I make a declaration that we give three cheers for W. J. Bryan. Hip! Hip! Let her go! Hurrah!"

"Take your seat!" thundered out Senator Grady.

"You can bet your life," shouted back Murphy, and he fell into his chair.

GETTING READY FOR BUSINESS.

Committees Appointed, Rules Adopted, Resolutions Proposed.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—The Chair announced that selections for committees should be made by Senatorial districts. The roll of delegates was called. When Albany was called the contest of the new Democracy was announced and referred to the Committee on Credentials, when appointed. Contests from Monroe, Wayne, and Wyoming were reported and referred.

The following temporary secretaries for the convention were named by the State Committee and accepted by the convention: Charles R. De Freest, C. J. Huson, George Brewster, R. W. Green, A. E. Hoyt, and Thomas Carroll.

John T. Norton of Rensselaer offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the rules of the Assembly be the rules of the convention.

On motion of Charles N. Bulger of Oswego a resolution was adopted for the appointment of the Committee on Credentials.

Ridgway to the Front.

James W. Ridgway of Kings offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, when appointed:

"Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of New-York, in convention assembled at the City of Buffalo, do hereby most heartily indorse and approve of the platform adopted by the National Democracy at the Chicago Convention, in July last, and we hereby unreservedly and unequivocally ratify and approve of the nominees of said convention, William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall, and pledge them our earnest and cordial support in their gallant fight for the maintenance of Democracy and Democratic principles."

Bernard J. York of Kings moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, and the motion prevailed. A resolution offered by Thomas J. Carmody of Penn Yan, that a committee on permanent organization be appointed, was adopted.

H. H. Rockwell offered a resolution that a committee be appointed by Congressional districts to report to the convention an Electoral State ticket, comprising two Electors at Large and two Electors from each of the thirty-four Congressional districts. This was adopted.

Demands of Labor Men.

A communication from District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, of Brooklyn, was offered, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The communication demanded the enforcement of anti-trust laws by the Attorney General of the State and of the United States, and asked the Democratic Party of New-York to pledge itself to the enactment and enforcement of a law making it a criminal offense for a corporation to issue stock in excess of the actual cash capital invested by the stockholders in the corporation.

The roll of Senatorial districts for names of members of committees was then called.

Mr. Jennings of Erie offered a resolution, which was referred, favoring the deduction of mortgages from the value of property before assessing taxation. A resolution on Government control of railroads was offered and referred.

Senator Guy of New-York offered a resolution favoring a modification of the laws relating to employes and employers. It was referred.

The committee, at 1:48 o'clock, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HARD BLOW FOR M'LAUGHLIN.

His Brooklyn Machine Methods Attacked by James W. Ridgway—Unit Rule Defeated.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—The McLaughlin machine in Brooklyn was dealt a severe blow to-day, and one result of it may be seen before this convention adjourns. The Kings County men held a caucus this forenoon, at which Bernard J. York presided. Mr. York is Mr. McLaughlin's figurehead here. The developments at the caucus have rather more than "squared" James W. Ridgway for the treatment he received at the meeting in Brooklyn the other night, when James Shevlin brought about defeat for a series of resolutions indorsing Mr. Ridgway's candidacy for Governor. Mr. Shevlin is Mr. McLaughlin's lieutenant—"his most trusted lieutenant," they say in Brooklyn.

During the last two days several delegations here have professed a friendly feeling for Mr. Ridgway as a Gubernatorial candidate, which has given him an independent spirit. All these facts have a bearing on this morning's caucus, when Mr. Ridgway broke away from McLaughlin and said things which the Brooklyn men say will cause a commotion in Willoughby Street. Senator P. H. McCarren, who is another of Mr. McLaughlin's lieutenants, introduced a resolution binding the delegation from Kings County to vote as a unit on all questions. Senator Michael Coffey protested. Then Mr. Ridgway made a speech which caused a sensation.

He declared that he would not submit to this "gag rule" any longer. If the caucus adopted the unit rule he would abide by it, he said, but would fight it on the convention floor.

"I will not help put it into the power of any one man to carry around the delegation and deliver it on an order from some one who may be in Albany or elsewhere. It is time every delegate was allowed to exercise his own free will and vote as he sees fit." This declaration was so radical that it almost took away the breath of some of the McLaughlin men. It caused a sensation and gave promise of trouble ahead which the leaders who want everything done "regularly" and with as little friction as possible were anxious to escape.

Senator McCarren made a speech in favor of his resolution, and Anthony Barrett followed him, also in favor. Then a vote was taken, and the McCarren-Shevlin-York party was utterly routed. The vote was 41 to 17 against the unit rule.

This was before the session of the convention, and Mr. Ridgway's triumph may have given him nerve to come out as the first "middle-of-the-road" Popocrat in the convention. He lost no time, and scored another point on Mr. York by presenting his resolution for the unqualified indorsement of Bryan and Sewall and the platform before Mr. York could get in the customary resolution sending all propositions of this kind to the committee. Mr. Ridgway's position as squarely in favor of the entire Popocratic platform was thus clearly brought before the delegates. It is safe to say that he gained favor with that element which wants an out-and-out indorsement of Bryan and does not take stock in the idea that a "straddle" and a sound-money candidate would result in securing the indorsement of the National Democrats. Mr. Ridgway has been talked of as a possible candidate for Governor much more since his resolution than before.

TAMMANY'S NEW SILK HATS.

Many Delegates Wore Fresh, Shiny Tiles.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—The Tammany delegation had the centre of the stage in the convention to-day. Their seats formed a solid block in front of the platform in the middle of the hall. In the centre of the front row, next to Senator Bernard F. Martin, sat Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, the medico-legal expert, who is a new-comer to conventions. He had a quizzical look on his face, which seemed to say: "What kind of political ptomaines am I up against, anyway?" Near him sat Coroner Fitzpatrick, who wore his silk hat until the proceedings began. He looked very appropriate. There were a lot of new silk hats in the delegation. William Pitt Mitchell had one of them. He is an old-timer at conventions. He never saw one like this before. Ex-Sheriff John B. Sexton sat in the middle of the delegation, sphinxlike, as usual. Thomas J. Dunn was there as a spectator. He was one of the few leaders who did not come as a delegate, although he, of course, named the three men from his district.

CONTESTED CASES SETTLED.

The Credentials Committee Decides on All the Arguments Submitted for Its Consideration.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—The Committee on Credentials met at 4:30 P. M. Charles M. Bulger of Oswego was elected Chairman. The following are the members of the committee and their districts:

District.	
1	Thomas W. Fitzgerald.
2	Joseph Heinnert.
3	John H. Farrell.
4	James D. Bell.
5	Albert Chambers.
6	Anthony Barrett.
7	P. H. McCarren.
8	Blank.
9	E. Gilman.
10	Thomas F. Foley.
11	William P. Mitchell.
12	Patrick Foley.
13	W. H. Walker.
14	Charles H. Rice.
15	Charles F. Allen.
16	P. J. Dooling.
17	George W. Plunkitt.
18	Joseph I. Green.
19	James F. Reilly.
20	John Long.
21	E. Keech.
22	W. J. Wallace.
23	Blank.
24	Jacob S. Bowerman.
25	Daniel W. Morgan.
26	George W. Truman.
27	M. F. Murray.
28	Charles Doolittle.
29	Lawrence T. Fassett.
30	John L. Sheary.
31	Joseph A. Kellogg.
32	Dennis B. Lucie.
33	Levy Thayer.
34	John Canterville.
35	Leonard S. Loomis.
36	Frank Martyn.
37	Charles M. Bulger.
38	P. Malonig.
39	J. P. Merill.
40	Blank.
41	George B. Walsh.
42	F. W. Hawkins.
43	Edwin Hickey.
44	Frederick W. Smith.
45	James A. Hanlon.
46	M. H Connors.
47	Blank.
48	Blank.
49	Blank.
50	John W. Moynkan.

Monroe County Contest.

Contests were heard from Albany, Monroe, and Wyoming Counties. The first case heard was the Monroe contest. The regulars were represented by James S. Havens and the contestants by Judge John F. Kinney. Each side was given fifteen minutes to present its case. The contestants claimed that the Assembly District Conventions which they held were regular, and those held by the sitting delegation were irregular, as they were called by a sub-committee of the County Committee and not by the Assembly committee, as the rules of the Monroe County organization require. The regulars said that there were no Assembly committees in existence at that time to call the committee, but the contestants asserted that the Chairman of the ward and district committees constitute the Assembly committee, and it was in response to their call that the convention which named the delegates was held.

The committee decided to hear arguments in all contests before deciding any. Albany was next taken up. The contest was made by the "New Democracy," and Mr. Lewis Cass presented the arguments. He claimed that his organization held its primaries and conformed to all regularities required by the State Committee, and therefore was entitled to as much consideration as the seated delegates, who are known as the Herrick men. The "New Democracy" men, he declared,

testees and John G. Milburn for the contestants. The regulars, or seated delegates, are Hill men, while the contestants are anti-machine advocates. The fight between these two factions has been on for several years, and at the last Saratoga Democratic Convention the same contests were rejected by the Credentials Committee. Both claimed to have held their primaries in accordance with the requirements, and the delegation declared that it represented the Democracy of the county.

The Wyoming contestants were heard last, and the arguments presented showed a bitter feud existing between the two factions, which are composed of "machine" and "anti-machine" men.

It was 8:30 o'clock before the committee concluded its labors and announced its decisions.

In the Monroe case it was decided by a vote of 22 to 17 to give both delegations one-half representation.

In Wayne County the sitting delegation was retained by a unanimous vote.

The sitting delegation from Wyoming County was thrown out by a vote of 28 to 11, and the contestants seated.

The "New Democracy" of Albany lost its contest, the Herrick delegates retaining their seats by unanimous vote of the committee.

There is much bitterness displayed by the unseated men from Monroe, who claim that the contestants had no right to be granted one-half representation. Some of them are making wild threats to-night, declaring that they will not participate in to-morrow's proceedings at Music Hall. A night of sleep and thought, however, will likely change their determination.

THE NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

Its Members as Far as They Were Selected Last Night.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—The members of the new State Committee as far as selected to-night are:

1....WILLIAM P. REID.
2....——
3....J. J. WALSH.
4....PATRICK HAYES.
5....MICHAEL J. COFFEY.
6....H. McCARREN.
7....B. J. YORK.
8....A. J. BURGER.
9....C. WESTERNACHER.
10....EDWARD T. FITZPATRICK.
11....WILLIAM SOHMER.
12....WILLIAM SULZER.
13....THOMAS F. GRADY.
14....CHARLES F. MURPHY.
15....J. J. MARTIN.
16....JOHN C. SHEEHAN.
17....DANIEL F. McMAHON.
18....THOMAS J. DUNN.
19....LAWRENCE DELMOUR.
20....HENRY D. PURROY.
21....——
22....——
23....A. A. McLEAN.
24....J. C. TRUMAN.
25....Surrogate BETTS of Ulster.
26....ELLIOTT DANFORTH.
27....JOHN B. JUDSON.
28....G. E. LEWIS.
29....NORTON CHASE.
30....FRANCIS J. MOLLOY.
31....JAMES CUNNINGHAM.
32....THOMAS J. WHITNEY.
33....CLINTON BECKWITH.
34....——
35....JOHN N. CARLISLE.
36....JOHN F. GAYNOR.
37....CHARLES N. BULGER.
38....——
39....C. L. BECKER.
40....GEORGE COTTON.
41....CHARLES A. DOLSON.
42....JOHN FLANAGAN.
43..Not selected.
44..Not selected.
45....——
46....——
47....JOHN A. KENNEDY.
48....JAMES SMITH.
49....Not selected.
50....THOMAS DOWD.

There have been no selections yet in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth (Monroe) Districts, and in the Forty-fifth District there is a contest on between James A. Hanlon of Orleans and George W. Battin of Niagara, with the probabilities of the State Committee seating Battin.

NOTES OF THE CONVENTION.

Delegates Who Will Indorse Bryan and Vote for McKinley.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Kings was much annoyed in the convention to-day when Secretary De Freest did not read his sweeping resolution indorsing the Chicago platform, "body, boots, and breeches." He called the Chair's attention to the omission, and the remainder of the resolution was read. It was commented upon as curious that the convention did not adopt the resolution at once. The ultra-silver men were very suspicious that the Hill people would "do something" to modify the resolutions. Several of the politicians here are very suspicious of each other.

***

A New-York delegate who went out to Niagara Falls yesterday took the breath away from one of the hackmen at the Falls. He walked briskly up to him, and said:

"I will give you $32 to drive me around and show me all the sights." As soon as the hackman could recover he looked the delegate over, and said:

"No; you are guying me. Take you around for $5."

"I'll give you $2," said the delegate.

"All right; it's a go. If you silver fellows have your way, I suppose we'll have to go out of business."

***

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy spent two days at the Falls before coming to this city. It is said that he constructed a if Tammany should attempt to straddle on the platform.

***

The following conversation took place this afternoon on Main Street, when a reporter met the leader of the delegation from one of the counties.

"What did you think of the convention?"

"Very bad," was the answer, "wasn't it?" said the leader. "Did you ever see such a song-and-dance farce-comedy business as this? There are twenty-two men in my delegation to this convention. Eleven of them are going to vote for McKinley. They will all vote to indorse the Bryan ticket and the Chicago platform."

***

The Buffalo News has broken out in doggerel over John C. Sheehan. This is the first verse of the effort:

"When Johnny came marching home again, hurrah!
"When Johnny came marching home again, hurrah!
"Twelve hundred men did behind him come,
"Shouting the slogan and beating the drum,
"With its rat-a-tat-tat and its tum-a-tum-tum,
"When Johnny came marching home."

***

There was a broad smile on the face of many a New-York delegate in the convention hall to-day when Senator Thomas F. Grady talked so glibly about obedience to party authority. Grady and party authority were not on speaking terms in the year 1884, when he and his friends failed to prevent the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for President at St. Louis. Party authority did not prevent him from bolting the convention and stumping the country for "Ben" Butler. That was a different matter.

***

Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn was not elected as a member of the Committee on Resolutions from his own Senatorial district to-day, so Senator Ahearn resigned from his district to let Mr. Lynn have his seat. John C. Sheehan is represented on the Committee on Resolutions by John B. McGoldrick, Chief Clerk of the City Court. Some of the Tammany men are already anxious to get home. In some cases 9, 8, and even 10 are crowded into one room, and there is a general kick over their accommodations.

Thacher Has Not Withdrawn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—There is no truth in the report that Mayor Thacher has withdrawn from the Gubernatorial nomination race. The rumor reached here from Buffalo this evening to that effect, but when asked about it, Mr. Thacher promptly denied it.

Army of the Potomac Reunion.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 16.—The annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac began in this city to-day, and will continue through to-morrow. The different corps held meetings this morning and chose officers. There was a parade in the afternoon.

BRYAN UP AT TWO O'CLOCK

EARLY MORNING SPEECH TO A FEW KENTUCKIANS.

Popocrat Candidate Travels in Luxury Through Two States—Mounted Escort of Men and Women at Asheville—Little New in the Many Short Talks He Made En Route—His Picture Frozen in a Cake of Ice.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16.—Yesterday was what William J. Bryan called an easy day. What he will call to-day is yet to be seen. He was up at 2 A. M., after retiring at midnight, to address several hundred people who had remained awake to see him at Somerset, Ky.

The train on which Mr. Bryan made the journey from Lexington, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn., reached the Southern Railway station at 8:30 A. M. Excursion trains from all the surrounding districts had brought in carloads of farmers to swell the crowds of Knoxville people who thronged the streets. Escorted by the Reception Committee, Mr. Bryan was conveyed to a stand erected in front of the Court House here. He was introduced by ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor, who is a candidate for the Gubernatorial office this year. On the stand were Chief Justice Snodgrass and Judges Board, Caldwell, McAllister, and Wilkes of the Supreme Court of Tennessee and Judge Clark of the United States District Court.

Mr. Bryan explained what the term 16 to 1 meant and told why there was no danger of a flood of silver. He also explained the way the money was put into circulation, and while he was in the midst of the explanation some one yelled: "Mark Hanna is going to put it into circulation."

"That is increasing the circulation," answered Mr. Bryan, "just before election in order to contract it after election." (Great applause and cheers.)

The train on which Mr. Bryan left Knoxville for Asheville was a special engaged by the Knoxville committee, and the candidate was provided with every comfort en route. W. W. Bowen, Assistant General Superintendent of the Southern Railway, who accompanied the party, attached his private car to the train for the use of Mr. Bryan. Among those who made the trip with the Democratic candidate were these from Knoxville: Judge R. M. Burton of the Chancery Court of Appeals, Chairman G. W. Henderson of the Knoxville Reception Committee, Judge John K. Shields, member of the National Committee from Tennessee; Col. Julian S. Carr of Durham, Chairman of the North Carolina State Reception Committee; Josephus Daniels of Raleigh, National Committeeman; W. F. Randolph of the Asheville Reception Committee, E. J. Hale, and Representative Clement Manly, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

It was announced in behalf of the candidate that he would speak as little as possible to-day.

The train arrived at Morristown at 10:45 A. M. Mr. Bryan mounted the platform erected beside the track, and was introduced to an audience of 2,000 people by John T. Shields of Morristown. Mr. Bryan spoke very briefly, urging all to make a silver speech on election day by putting a cross in the right place. On the platform was a large lithograph of Mr. Bryan frozen into a cake of ice. Mr. Bryan said he hoped it did not indicate he would receive a chilly reception in Tennessee. Mr. Shields replied that it only signified that the Democratic candidate this year was cool-headed.

Mr. Bryan never received a reception more unique than that given him at Asheville at 3 o'clock. He was met by a great cavalcade, men and women, mounted on all kinds of horseflesh, from spirited thoroughbreds to hard-worked mules. Mr. Bryan was conveyed to the Battery Park Hotel in a gaily decorated carriage drawn by four horses, and with him and the members of his party galloped the mounted escort.

The party proceeded under escort of 1,000 horsemen and horsewomen to a natural amphitheatre near the Southern Railway station, where the candidate addressed an immense audience. People from Buncombe County, and, in fact, from many other points in the State, swelled the Asheville contingent to a large figure. Hundreds had come in from the mountains on horseback and in wagons. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Locke Craig. The enthusiasm shown was of the heartiest kind. When he had finished speaking, Mr. Bryan was taken to the Southern Railway station and left at 5 o'clock, Eastern time, for Charlotte on a special train furnished by the North Carolina State Democratic Committee.

At Hickory three pickpockets, who had been following the party, were put off the train. They represented themselves as telegraph operators sent along to transmit press matter. They said they were from Chicago.

Tar barrels burned brightly in Marion when the Bryan special reached that mountain town, at 8:35, and lighted up the figures of several hunured people who hurrahed for the candidate. Mr. Bryan told them something about the silver question in a very husky voice. There were more burning tar barrels at Morganton, the seat of all the State asylums.

AFRAID TO WITHDRAW SEWALL.

Popocrats Think It Would Look Like Weakness.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The hostile and aggressive attitude of Watson's friends is causing the silver managers not only a great deal of uneasiness, but actual alarm, for they can easily see that, with the "middle of the road" Populist vote solidly arrayed against them, they may suffer heavy losses where they have been counting on being strongest.

How to get rid of Sewall, who has been termed the "hoodoo" candidate of the campaign, is a question that is giving them more concern than they care to admit. They recognize that he is the weakest man they could have named as Bryan's running mate, and that the longer he is retained as a candidate the weaker the ticket will be. As long as he cares to stick, however, there is no power that can displace him, and if he has made up his mind to remain on the ticket until election day there does not seem to be much help for the managers of the campaign who want to replace him with a man who would be agreeable to the Populists.

The real secret of the refusal of the managers to take the Maine man down is because they fear that such a step would add to the growing impression that the whole silver movement is in a state of slow but sure disintegration; that the fabric erected by the Chicago Convention is nearly ready to topple and go to pieces.

MAJOR McKINLEY'S QUIET DAY.

He Attends a Dinner Party and Receives Many Callers.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Vice Chairman Apsley of the Congressional Committee, who has been making speeches on the Pacific slope, called on Major McKinley today and brought him cheering news from the far West. Mr. Apsley says the situation on the Pacific slope is improving daily from the Republican point of view, and that he believes California, Oregon, and Washington will give substantial pluralities for McKinley and Hobart.

"The people in these States want a fair measure of protection for their industries," said Mr. Apsley, "and they have outgrown their free-silver tendencies."

Major McKinley had a quiet day so far as the coming of delegations was concerned, but his callers were numerous. He has prepared some of the speeches which he expects to deliver later in the week. Arrangements for the big meeting to be held here on Friday are going rapidly forward. As the meeting is to be the formal opening of the campaign in the candidate's own county, and, as it is to be addressed by Senators Thurston and Cullom, Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, and Congressman McCleary of Minnesota, uncommon interest is being manifested in it. There will be delegations here on Friday from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Michigan. Ten thousand people are expected from Pittsburg and vicinity, and an equally large number is coming from Cleveland and Eastern Ohio. The Elkins Cadets will come on a special train from Wheeling, and a delegation of 2,000 bicyclists is scheduled to arrive from Toledo for the Friday meeting. Major McKinley will probably make short speeches at the afternoon and evening meetings. Gov. A. S. Bushnell of Ohio will be President of the day. It is estimated that there will be upward of 40,000 visitors in Canton on that day. The Real Estate Men's Republican Club of Ohio has written Major McKinley that it would like to call on him either Sept. 23 or 24.

Major McKinley this evening attended a dinner party at the residence of the Hon. Robert S. Shields. Mr. Shields was United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio during President Cleveland's first Administration. To-morrow a large delegation of the employes of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Penn., is expected to call upon Major McKinley. The delegation will be in charge of John Little, Superintendent of the rail mill, and John L. Jones will act as spokesman of the party.

CHAIRMAN CAMPAU HARD UP.

Postmasters Asked to Contribute to the Popocrat Fund.

Notwithstanding the liberality of Western mine owners in making contributions to the silver campaign fund, Chairman Campau of the Campaign Committee is after the Federal office holders of the Nation. He wants them to contribute to the cost of running Bryan's campaign. The Republican National Committee has secured possession of several letters which Chairman Campau wrote Postmasters in various parts of the country, and, though they are adroitly worded, there is a belief that they come within the scope of the civil service law. Mark Hanna has submitted one copy to a well-known attorney for an opinion, and if he is told that Mr. Campau has been guilty of violating the civil service laws he may take steps to proceed against him.

The latter starts out by telling Postmasters that the Bryan committee needs funds, because the men who have contributed to the campaign fund for many years have withdrawn their support from Bryan and his managers. It asks the Postmaster to send to Chairman Campau a list of 100 citizens, who might be persuaded to contribute, so that similar letters may be sent to them. It concludes with the real purpose of the communication, viz.: A demand on the Postmaster for a personal contribution.

The Republicans have found that the silver miners of Colorado alone have pledged themselves to pay into the Bryan treasury the sum of $500,000, and that Montana miners have pledged an equal sum. Investigations of the mines and smelting plant of Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark of Montana have brought to light the fact that more than two-thirds of their employes are foreigners, while 95 per cent. of the men who are idle in their camps are Americans.

AT SEA IN ALABAMA.

Silverites and Populists Badly Broken Up over Watson.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 16.—Silver Democratic leaders from all over the State are gathering in Birmingham preparatory to a conference to be held to-morrow to decide the attitude the party shall occupy toward the Populists. State officers, Congressmen, electors, and district and county Chairmen are here. There is much variance of opinion as to the course to be pursued, extreme silverites advocating a division of the Electoral ticket with the Populists. Conservative silver men, however, hold that the Populist fusion will lose more Democrats than it would gain Populists, and are therefore opposed to any connection with the Populists beyond letting down the bars and inviting them to vote for Bryan and Sewall. It is understood hat Senator Morgan, who has special weight with the leaders, has advised against fusion as a very dangerous course. State Chairman John B. Knox and most of the Congressmen are also opposed to it. It appears probable that Senator Morgan's views will prevail to-morrow. Populist leaders have received no overtures and say they expect none. They still hold that the substitution of Watson for Sewall is their price.

PALMER AND BUCKNER INDORSED.

East Orange Democratic Club for Sound Money.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 16.—The East Orange Democratic Club, which recently refused to indorse Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform, has come out strongly for Palmer and Buckner in the following resolutions:

"We approve and commend the platform adopted and the candidates nominated at the Indianapolis Convention as in strict accord with the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party, which this club was organized to foster and disseminate.

"The paramount issue of the present campaign is the maintenance of the National honor, which has been threatened by the action of the Chicago Convention.

"Resolved, That the influence of this club shall be used to defeat the platform and candidates adopted and nominated in Chicago, and we invite to remain and become members of this club all citizens who share this sentiment."

The only objector to these resolutions was Edward Hart, a member of the club and a free-silver man.

Cecil Cohen for Congress.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 16.—At a Republican convention held in this city today, Cecil Cohen was nominated for Confress from this district over G. W. Murray, the present incumbent. Cohen is a white man, and Murray is the only negro who was seated in the last Congress. The Democratic nominee is Col. William Elliott.

Mrs. Youmans's Will.

The will of Mrs. Sarah E. Youmans, who was drowned with her husband, Daniel D. Youmans, og the coast of Norway, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is not given. The will bequeaths $2,000 to the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, and $1,000 each to her stepsons, Vincent and Ephriam Youmans. The residue of the estate is to be divided into four parts, two being bequeathed to her sister, Emma E. Jacquelin, and one each to her nieces, Emma and Anna Balen.

Republicans Will Indorse Campbell.

Chairman Lauterbach and several members of the Republican County Committee held a conference yesterday, at which an agreement was reached to give the Republican indorsement to Timothty J. Campbell, who is the Congressional candidate of the sound-money Democrats in the Ninth District. John J. Collins, one of the County leaders, has bitterly opposed the indorsement. With the joint nomination it is believed Mr. Campbell can be elected.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
2d Iowa	Dem.	A. Hurst
7th Wisconsin	Fusion	A. C. Larsen
2d Michigan	Dem.	T. E. Barkworth
3d Illinois	Dem.	C. S. Barrow
6th Nebraska	Dem.	W. L. Green
17th Pennsylvania	Dem.	A. Walsh
3d Louisiana	Dem.	R. H. Broussard
1st South Carolina	Rep.	C. Cohen
4th Pennsylvania	Rep.	J. R. Young
*1st Pennsylvania	Rep.	H. H. Bingham
*2d Pennsylvania	Rep.	R. Adams, Jr.
*3d Pennsylvania	Rep.	F. Halterman
*5th Pennsylvania	Rep.	A. C. Harmer

*Renominated.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,
Hunyadi János
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Boys' Clothing made by Boys' Tailors.
Take two tailors of equal skill and experience: Let one make men's clothes part of the time, and a boy's suit occasionally; let the other have nothing to do but think about, design, cut and make boys' clothes exclusively:
Which tailor is likely to be most satisfactory—for Boys?
An example of this tailoring exclusively for Boys is to be seen in our double-breasted, all-wool, Cheviot Suits—in gray and brown mixtures and plain blue, color and satisfactory wear guaranteed, at
$5.00.
60-62 West 23d St.

"MICMAC,"
The Health Food Co.'s great and all-potent Digestor,
meets a common want by increasing in volume and potency all the digestive fluids and thus overcoming dyspepsia and its resulting headache and suffering.
61 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT.

The Orthodox Jews Are To-day Celebrating Yom Kippur.

Orthodox Jews to-day are celebrating Yom Kippur, the annual Jewish day of atonement, which falls on the eighth day of the Hebrew year, and is devoted to fasting and solemn services for purification from sin. It is the time when the misdeeds of the year past must be expiated, when reparation must be made for any wrong done to others during the old year, and when Israelites who have quarreled must become reconciled. Many affecting scenes of reconciliation and forgiveness occur as faithful Jews meet before going into the synagogue on the eve of Yom Kippur.

The day began at sunset last night, and lasts until sunset this evening, and during this interval food and drink may not be touched, and the most of the time is spent in prayer and in solemn services in the synagogues. All day yesterday those who were preparing for the fast ate heartily to enable them to support the pangs of hunger to-day. At sunset they entered the synagogues, and among the more orthodox the services lasted all night. They will go on to-day at all the synagogues, and last until the stars come out to-night.

A parcel of Anarchists, mostly Jews, held a meeting at Clarendon Hall, in East Thirteenth Street, last evening, which was announced to be for the special purpose of ridiculing and burlesquing the Yom Kippur observances and attacking the Jewish religion. In anticipation of trouble from the orthodox Jews, Acting Inspector O'Keefe and Acting Captain Herlihy, with a number of policemen, were present, but there was no disturbance. M. Gratz, a Russian Jew, advocated Anarchistic ideas, denounced the Hebrew religion, and prophesied that the day would come when bombs and other explosives would be freely used to ameliorate the condition of the workingmen. Others spoke in the same vein, but there was no disorder, and only mild applause.

There was a disturbance at the Yom Kippur celebrations at Mount Sinai Temple, Seventy-second Street, near Third Avenue, last night, Nathan Fischer, twenty-three years old, of 221 East Eighty-first Street, exchanging blows with Abraham Polak of 1,391 Second Avenue, the doorkeeper, in a dispute over Fischer's admission ticket. Fischer was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

A Son of the Late Noah Plympton of Natick, Mass., Blows Out His Brains.

NATICK, Mass., Sept. 16.—Herbert F. Plympton of Wellesley Hills committed suicide at his father's residence in that place at 4:15 P. M. by shooting himself through the head. He was apparently in the best of spirits this forenoon, and there is no known cause for his act. Mr. Plympton was a son of Noah A. Plympton, the well-known manager of Gen. Butler's campaign, and was New-England agent of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company. He had been promiently identified with local politics, having been a member of the Wellesley Republican Town Committee. He was a brilliant young man, thirty-one years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Dock Department Employes' Pay.

A special meeting of the Dock Commissioners considered yesterday the report of Commissioner John Monks concerning the wages paid to the mechanics and laborers in the Department of Docks. Mr. Monks has been three months compiling his report.

He stated that wharf builders received 32 cents less per day than those in the navy yard, blacksmiths and mechanics 72 cents less, and carpenters and laborers about 16 cents less. He recommended that the schedule of wages be revised, and the matter was laid over until next week.

Edward H. Kendall was appointed consulting architect to the board at a rate of wages to be fixed later. Mr. Kendall was the builder of Washington Bridge over the Harlem, and is one of the most prominent men in his profession in this country.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—The preparations for the joint parade of the clubs composing the Business Men's Republican Association, on Oct. 31 next, are progressing rapidly. Ununiformed Republican or sound-money business organizations are entitled to co-operate, and are requested to send the name and address of a delegate to the Executive Committee of the association, E. A. Drake, Secretary, 29 Broadway.

—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District held a rally last night at 60 New Bowery, under the auspices of the McKinley League and the Irish-American Club. Denis P. Sullivan was Chairman, and the speakers were George W. Dease, M. J. McCann, William Sheridan, and Charles E. Abbott.

—The Henry J. Miller Republican Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District held a meeting at the New Oak Hall, 125 Amsterdam Avenue, last evening. Addresses were made by Lemuel E. Quigg, Robert Mozet, Edward Lauterbach, J. L. Gossin, J. S. Whipple, and William R. Davis.

—There was a banner raising under the auspices of the Republican Club of the Eleventh Assembly District last night, at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. Speeches were made by Charles H. Treat and Senator Frank D. Pavey.

—Senator Palmer and Gen. Buckner, the standard bearers of the sound-money Democrats, will be in Brooklyn on Thursday next, and will address the delegates of the sound-money party at its convention.

—The Staten Island Chamber of Commerce passed sound-money resolutions at a meeting held at Richmond Tuesday night. William P. St. John opposed them and spoke for silver.

—S. R. Jones, the Postmaster at Norwich, Conn., sent word to Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee yesterday that he intended to take the stump for McKinley.

—Congresman R. C. Shannon was serenaded at his home, 10 West Fiftieth Street, last night by the McKinley and Hobart Battery of the Thirteenth Assembly District.

THE ARRESTED DYNAMITERS

Continued from Page 1.

dare not go to Scotland now, come to Boulogne. Then we will talk our plan over. Cowardice cannot be tolerated among our brotherhood.'

"Now, of one thing you may be sure. There is no dynamite-and-bomb conspiracy going on abroad of which any of the recognized New-York leaders are aware. If Keaney and Haines had £2,000 or £20,000 upon them, the money was not raised here. It may have been raised in the West. But if any leaders here know anything about the affair that has stirred up England, France, and Russia, as well as the rest of the civilized world, they would not say anything about it. Hence the unlimited news of an alleged inside character being printed about this affair is the merest surmise and principally nonsense.

Who Is Edward Bell?

"The next question of interest is, Who is Edward Bell, the man arrested at Glasgow with the incriminating papers in his possession that apparently connect him with the men arrested at Rotterdam or Boulogne? The chances are that he will turn out to be a nondescript, and of no greater importance than Kearney or Tynan. The name Bell is undoubtedly an allas. However, if any evidence of convicting criminality arises, you may be assured that the Irish National Alliance will in no wise be involved, but that the work will again prove to be the voluntary action of crack-brained enthusiasts.

"At the same time the alliance is committed to the policy of retaliation. No more mercy should be shown to England than to a wild beast. For every eye we should have an eye, and for every tooth a tooth."

The more moderate elements, while echoing these sentiments, declined to admit that a real conspiracy had been unearthed. James Devoy thought it unreasonable to suppose that it was not all a mere scare, engineered by Scotland Yard until more direct evidence appeared.

"The case so far has a political appearance," he said, "and may have been set up to affect British sentiment on the Armenian and Turkish questions during the visit of the Czar to Great Britain. Everybody has heard of Tynan chiefly as a blatherskite, and Kearney is not much better. As to Alexander Sullivan, he may be in it under an assumed name, but it is doubtful. Sullivan is a safe proposition. He is the last man to put himself in a position of danger. He would show a clean pair of heels on slight provocation, and it would be like him to remain at Boulogne or Bremen, where he could catch a ship at short notice, after putting the others forward.

"But there is nothing definite thus far to go upon, and I am of the impression that even if any of the leaders here knew anything about the alleged startling events in Europe, they would decline to talk."

THE PLOT FORMED IN CHICAGO.

It Was Arranged at the Irish National Convention a Year Ago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The plot to blow up some of the public buildings of England and assassinate public officials, which afterward is said to have extended to France, Germany, and Russia, is believed to have originated in this city in the week of Sept. 24, 1895.

P. J. Tynan, now under arrest as the "No. 1" of the Phoenix Park tragedy, and a leader in a more recent plot, was in Chicago at that time. He was entertained by a number of the strong Irish Nationalists, and met a large number belonging to the extremists. Tynan came here ostensibly to attend the Irish National Convention, which opened in this city Sept. 24 a year ago. The leaders of the Irish national movement were here at the time. Most of them were men of high motives, who counseled caution and conservative action. But there were some, like Tynan, who were for the most radical moves. It is now stated that a few of these men seized their opportunity to get together, and entered into this conspiracy, which has just been exposed by the arrest of Tynan and his co-laborers.

The meetings of the conspirators were carried on with the utmost secrecy. Every possible precaution was taken to prevent their leaking out. According to the dispatches the plan extended to New-York, and from Gotham it reached across the sea, and grew until it was nipped by the officers of Scotland Yard.

HERMAN FEILMAN A SUICIDE.

Insurance Adjuster Kills Himself, Leaving Sealed Letters.

Herman Feilman, insurance adjuster, whose office was at 280 Broadway and who lived with his wife and two daughters at 26 West Eighty-fifth Street, committed suicide at 200 West Fifty-seventh Street at 9 o'clock last night by shooting himself in the head.

Feilman went into the house, it was said, on the plea that he was ill. A few moments later the sound of a pistol shot was heard, and he was found lying on the floor with a pistol by his side. An ambulance was summoned, but Feilman was dead before it arrived.

In his pockets were found a sealed letter to his wife and one to Frank Einstein of 280 Broadway, with whom he had an office.

Dispute over Diamond Match Stock.

A customer of Henry Clews & Co., the Broad Street bankers and brokers, gave an order a few days ago to sell 700 shares of stock of the Diamond Match Company. The stock was sold to E. S. Jamison & Co. of Chicago, but when it was offered for delivery that firm, on some technical pretext, declined to take it. The New-York firm therefore directed that it be sold at auction, and gave notice that suit would be brought against Jamison & Co. for whatever difference there might be between the original selling price and the amount brought at auction. The auction sale was to have been held yesterday, but was postponed until next Tuesday on the possibility of a settlement with the Chicago firm. Mr. Jamison of that firm is President of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Married at 2:30 A. M.

Justice of the Peace James Lansing of Ogden Avenue, Jersey City, was awakened at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning to marry a young couple. They were in a coach, had wo companions,119a-d1BtP. cmfwypaoamfw two coachmen, and were in evening dress. They were married in the Justice's parlor. They said they were Harry R. Wells, twenty-one years old, a druggist, of 253 Main Street, Passaic, and Miss Minnie B. Muth, aged nineteen, a typewriter, of Warrington, N. J.

The coachmen, Thomas Wilson and Thomas Nash of Passaic, acted as witnesses. After the ceremony Mr. Wells gave the Justice $5, and with his bride drove away in the direction of Passaic.

Tossed Up to Award a Contract.

The West Hoboken Board of Education settled a contract on Tuesday by chance. The town recently placed a flagstaff on the main public school. After it was up the board concluded that the pole would look better if painted. Proposals were advertised for and two bids were received. Frank Martin and Peter Trosio each offered to paint the pole for $12.

In order to settle the matter it was agreed to toss a cent. Director Druck furnished the coin and tossed it in the air.

"Heads for Martin," he cried; "Tails for Trosio."

It fell with its head up, and Martin got the contract.

Hood's Pills
Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN
Have Purchased the Entire Stock of
Tredwell & Slote
461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY
CORNER OF GRAND STREET.
CONSISTING OF
MEN'S High-Grade Clothing
. . AND . .
Furnishing Goods,
And will place it on Sale at
One-half (½) Off
Tredwell & Slote's Former Prices. . .
SALE WILL BEGIN
Saturday Morning, Sept. 19,
AT 8 A. M.,
At TREDWELL & SLOTE'S FORMER STORES, Broadway, Cor. Grand St.
Open Evenings Until 9 o'Clock During This Sale.
Price List will be published To-morrow.

WANTS HIS ROGUE RECORDS.

Retired Police Sergeant Adams Makes a Formal Demand.

Ex-Detective Sergeant Thomas F. Adams, who was for years in the Detective Bureau, and who was retired a few weeks ago, sent this communication to the Police Board yesterday:

"I hereby respectfully demand the delivery of the following personal property now in possession of the commanding officer of the Detective Bureau, to wit:

"One small black walnut Rogues' Gallery cabinet and part of contents, consisting of photographs taken in other cities.

"One criminal record book (copyrighted by me) containing description of same.

"One index book. Two copies of 'Professional Criminals of America.'

"One unbound copy of same. One large tin box containing newspaper clippings, &c., and all of the newspaper clippings and a large number of memorandums, principally consisting of data of arrests and convictions of criminals throughout the world, together with various matter contained in about 1,800 envelopes filed in cabinets in the Detective Bureau, all of which I value at $10,000. The 'Record Department' connected with the Detective Bureau was established by me nearly twenty years ago without orders or instructions from any person in authority connected with the Police Department, and the clippings contained in said envelopes and the various other matter that has been used by the department up to the present time was collected, bought and paid for by myself.

"In view of the above facts, I again demand that the same be delivered to me."

The Commissioners referred the communication to Chief Conlin, and asked him to report as to Adams's claim. Adams had charge of all the records and photographs of criminals.

THE COUNT SORRY HE BET.

Anthony L. Munch Trying to Have Two Persuaders Punished.

Anthony L. Munch, a Bavarian Count, twenty-nine years old, who has been traveling in this country for several years, was complainant in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday against Edward G. Lawrence of 692 Sixth Avenue and Eugene Higgins of 98 East Fourteenth Street, whom he charged with having attempted to swindle him by inducing him to bet on horse races.

Munch told Magistrate Flammer that the men had forced an acquaintance with him on Broadway two weeks ago. They then gave their names as Moran and McNutt. They wanted him to bet money on horses of their selection, and finally offered to let him come in on a "wire-tapping" scheme by which they expected to win large sums of money. He declined their offer and left them, he says, but the next day and for several days they followed him, finally going to the Stamford races with him on Monday.

There, according to his story, they induced him to bet $180 on a horse. The horse was beaten. On his return to this city, Munch told Capt. Delaney of the Forty-second Street Sub-Station about the two men. On Tuesday afternoon he discovered that they were following him when he was about to take a train from the Grand Central Station, and he notified Capt. Delancy.

Lawrence and Higgins were arrested a few minutes later by Detective Logan. Magistrate Flammer discharged the men and told Munch that he would have to go to Stamford to get a warrant for their arrest, as no offense had been committed in this State.

Mrs. Holbrook Agitated.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Nellie Holbrook to Aubrey Boucicault, published yesterday, caused considerable agitation in the Holbrook apartments, in the Belgravia apartment house, at Forty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES showed the account to Mrs. Holbrook and inquired if it were true, she at first refused to say anything, but on reading the clipping, she ejaculated: "Miss Holbrook has not gone lately to Philadelphia to live, for one thing." Then she became angry, and said: "I am not going to say anything about a thing I don't know—I am not certain of."

A Hotel Proprietor's Suicide.

Frank A. Morell, forty-five years old, the proprietor of the Harlem Hotel in White Plains, committed suicide in the Colonial Hotel at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue Tuesday night. Morell went to the Colonial Hotel three weeks ago. He was found yesterday morning partially dressed, his coat and waistcoat hanging on the back of a chair close beside the bed. A new gas tube was attached to the gas jet. He had clutched the loose end in his teeth.

We are the first high-class Ladies' Tailoring firm to recognize the change the times demand by popularizing the prices of Ladies' Tailor-made Garments.

The art of dressing well does not necessarily consist of a large expenditure of money, but it is a judicious selection of those articles of dress that contribute most to the perfect "tout ensemble" of a well-dressed woman, and knowing just where to go to attain this perfection.

We are now showing in our costume department all the latest colorings of high-class imported cloths in Tweeds, Plain and Mixed Meltons, Homespun, Cheviots, &c., and are making to order from imported fabrics silk-lined

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RIDING HABITS $65
JACKETS $25

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Gerald Lyon
128 West 42d Street.

SOCIAL LIFE AT NEWPORT.

A Series of Receptions and Dinners and Many Prominent Arrivals.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt had a small luncheon party today in honor of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Mrs. John Cadwalader also entertained at luncheon to-day, and Mrs. C. W. Yule entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Wells, Miss Anna Sands, and Mrs. William Y. Mortimer closed their Newport season to-day and went to New-York. James Otis left for Belport, L. I.

Dr. Joseph R. Duryea of New-York arrived to-day to visit Judge H. W. Bookstaver.

Other prominent arrivals to-day were Mr. and Mrs. William M. Bates, D. D. Caulkens, J. L. Fisher, F. O. Schuller of New-York, George F. Packard, H. W. Phillips of Quincy, Mass.; E. H. Kane of Saratoga Springs, H. L. Wagner of Washington, Mrs. James D. Mattice of Catskill, N. Y.; Mrs. Amos Barnes, Mrs. C. E. Morrison, Mrs. George Willcomb, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Nichol of Somerville, England.

Subscriptions to-day for the fund of the Newport Police Relief Association were, by O. H. P. Belmont, $25; Ogden Mills, $5; Samuel Coleman, $10; Mrs. Le Roy King, $25.

Tried to Poison a Family.

BELVIDERE, Sept. 16.—Bertha Lovelace, fourteen years old, a domestic in the family of Andrew R. Hill of Hardwick, to-day tried to kill the family by putting poison in a pie which she made. Mrs. Hill had eaten a portion of the p

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The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:10.
CASINO—The Gold Bug—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—8:15.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Chimmie Fadden—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Black Sheep—8:15.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Concert—8:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Philadelphia—3:30.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1896.

TWO FORLORN HOPES.

There will be celebrated in this city next week the beginning of a political movement which is obviously and avowedly hopeless for the purpose of immediate political success. Two men, who by their ages and positions are past the ordinary ambitions of life, have consented to accept candidacies which would in any case offer no direct rewards to ambition. They have consented to lead a forlorn hope from two motives. The first is to save the National honor by diverting from the candidates and the platform of National dishonor votes which otherwise the force of a blind, partisan allegiance, of a "besotted loyalty," might bring to them. In the second place, they have done it to preserve the party in the principles of which they believe, not only from its open opponents, but from itself—that is to say, from the repudiators and Anarchists who have got possession of its own organization. They are sacrificing themselves so that a nucleus may exist around which the party now disintegrated may crystallize again. They are sacrificing themselves so that after the inauguration of McKINLEY there may still be a respectable and dignified opposition, in which neither fanatics nor vulgar spoilsmen will have control.

This is a spectacle that will appeal not only to the patriotic feeling of Americans, but to the human feeling of men. There is no enlightened and sympathetic man, no matter whether or not he believes the continuance of the Democratic Party to be desirable or not, who does not honor these two aged patriots who do believe it for accepting the burden that has been put upon them by what is best in their own party. These old men are the "lost children" of true Democracy, the forlorn hope of Democratic conscience and honor. The spectacle they present is inspiring.

There is another forlorn hope now forming at Buffalo which presents a spectacle not inspiring but depressing and disgusting. It is a gathering of men who think they see some chance of future political profit or preferment in "following a multitude to do evil." They imagine that by clinging to "regularity," no matter whither it leads them, they may hereafter establish claims upon their party. This expectation is likely to be disappointed. But whether it is or not, the convention has already and in advance been abjured by the Democrats of light and leading in this State, and the control of it contemptuously abandoned to men who escape obscurity only by disrepute. It will be distinctly disreputable for any Democrat of standing to accept a nomination at the hands of such a body. It is the forlorn hope of Democratic degradation and of National dishonor.

ANARCHY AND BRYANISM.

Mr. BRYAN "protests against the use of the word 'Anarchist' for the purpose which deprives it of all its terrors." The use he refers to is in description of the tendency of his own ideas and utterances. His point is not well taken. The word fits. The tendency of very much of what he says is to create the belief that all advocates of a stable standard of value are conspirators, that they are trying to rob the working people of the fruits of their toil, that they are seeking to usurp political power to enrich themselves at the expense of the "toiling millions." We have published many columns of Mr. BRYAN'S speeches in which this belief is inculcated, in which the passions that this belief would arouse are appealed to.

Now, the present standard of value, the gold standard, is the best and most stable the world has known. It has been established in this country for two generations. It has been, and is, the basis of a vast mass of contracts. It is the protection of 5,000,000 of depositors in savings banks, of nearly a million pensioners, of more than 12,000,000 holders of insurance policies. It is sustained by the good faith of the Government and the honesty of the people. To represent the maintenance of this standard and the protection of these vast interests as a conspiracy which should be overthrown is to proclaim an "Anarchist" tendency. There is no other word for it. The only way Mr. BRYAN can get away from it is to take back what he has said and stop what he is continually doing.

WANTED—POLICEMEN.

Again the President of the Police Board gives notice that there is a lack of applicants for appointment to the police force. About 700 vacancies remain to be filled during the rest of the year. This is a remarkable state of things considering the large number of men who are reported to be out of work. Probably the public do not even yet understand how perfectly fair and open is the selection of these men, and have still a lingering notion that it is useless to try to get on the force without some sort of political influence. As a matter of fact, the men with a "pull" are at a disadvantage, because they rely on that only, and it does them no good.

The requirements are not severe, though they are such as to secure good patrolmen, and they are carefully and firmly enforced. Any man between twenty-one and thirty, of sound body, good size, and vigorous constitution, with a good reputation and a common-school education, stands a very fair chance for appointment, if he applies. The application is absolutely free to everybody. The door of the room at Headquarters, on Mulberry Street, above Houston, is open, and all any one has to do is to ask for a blank, which will tell him exactly the conditions with which he has to comply. There are three examinations—two of them to ascertain health and athletic capacity; the third, which is competitive, to test education and intelligence. The latter is very simple, such as any one with good common schooling can pass. Then each applicant who reaches the eligible list appears before each Commissioner who chooses to inspect him, and the board makes the selection. The pay begins with $1,000, and is advanced to $1,400 in a short time on good service, and every competent man is sure of a life pension when he is retired.

MR. PERRY BELMONT ON BONDS.

In his admirable brief speech in Brooklyn on Friday evening Mr. PERRY BELMONT made a point of extreme importance as to the payment of the United States bonds in gold. It was insisted at the Chicago Convention that the Government had in 1870 reserved an "option" to pay the bonds in either silver or gold coin, and had afterward given up this option to the creditors of the Government.

"The Chicago Convention and Mr. BRYAN," said Mr. BELMONT, "have made the interpretation of that law an issue in the pending election. Mr. BRYAN announces that he will appoint a Secretary of the Treasury to reverse the previous declaration." Mr. BELMONT declared:

> "The Laws of 1870, 1873, and the Revised Statutes of 1874, under which our bonds have been issued, do not permit the interpretation that they can be paid, principal or interest, in inferior silver dollars. The law of 1870 specifies 'coin of the present standard value.' 'Coin' means coin dollars, their subdivisions and multiples. 'Present' means 1870. 'Value' must have its statutory and usual meaning. None of the words can be discarded. The critical word is 'value,' and neither the word 'weight,' nor 'fineness,' nor 'denomination' can be substituted."

This is not only sound law, but it is sound morals. All the laws governing the issue and payment of the bonds of the United States were intended to secure to those who lent money to the Nation the "value" that was promised them, and nothing less, and that was coin of the value of 1870, which was gold.

The same simple honesty governed the syndicate loan of 1895. It was the solemn, plain duty of the Government to maintain all the money it had issued at par with gold. The only way that could possibly be done was by paying its debts in gold when the creditors wished it. The only way gold could be had at that time was by the issue of bonds. The syndicate not only furnished the gold, but agreed to bring one-half of it from Europe, and by selling bills on Europe and in other ways to protect the Treasury against the withdrawal of gold. "These two conditions," says Mr. BELMONT, who was in no way directly or indirectly connected with the syndicate, "were onerous and formidable. Few men would have undertaken them or were strong enough to execute them. They were punctually and completely executed."

These are well-established facts. They are known to all who take the trouble to get at the truth. Mr. BRYAN ought to know them. He is not fit to be a candidate even for Congress if he does not know them. Yet he deliberately and constantly misrepresents them.

BRYAN AND GRADY AGREE.

The "Boy Orator of the Platte" and the Hon. THOMAS F. GRADY agree in misunderstanding the objects and operation of the merit system of appointments to office. BRYAN is less direct in expressing his opposition, but not less ignorant, than GRADY, for he says, in his letter of acceptance, that a "fixed term in appointive offices" * * * "would open the public service to a large number of citizens without impairing its efficiency." BRYAN does not know, or ignores, the fact that "a fixed term" would, in the estimation of those who approve the civil service system of appointments, be objectionable in closing the back door, now open at all times for the ejection of the incompetent or unworthy. The door of entrance is the only one guarded by the civil service law.

GRADY says to the Buffalo Democrats that "we are opposed to civil service reform as now interpreted and enforced," * * * "and we insist that honesty of character and the ability to discharge the duties of the position" * * * "shall be the only test of fitness" to which applicants shall be required to submit.

BRYAN and GRADY both desire to "loot" the civil service. BRYAN sneaks away from the false assertion made by GRADY that "a collegiate and technical education" is requisite to secure for an applicant employment in the Government service, but he would limit employment to a "fixed tenure," presumably one to be fixed by changes of Administration, without regard to the usefulness of the employé or the exigencies of business.

Honors are easy. GRADY attacks the front door, and would break it down; BRYAN is at the back door. But GRADY is quite as likely to succeed in his assault as BRYAN in his effort to run away with the rear gate.

FARMERS AND PRICES.

As long as you drive down the prices of farm products you make it impossible for the farmer to buy the products of the factories. People need clothing and other products of the factory. Why can't they buy them? Because when the farmer sells his crops in gold prices and pays his debts and taxes he has nothing left to spend at the store.—[Mr. BRYAN at Evansville, Ind., Sept. 14.]

The prices of farm products have fallen in obedience to the law of supply and demand, owing to the enormous increase of output here and abroad. Prices have been "driven down" by the farmers themselves, because they have largely increased the supply, and they have been assisted in increasing the supply by a reduction of the cost of production, due to that "inventive genius" to which Mr. BRYAN has attributed the fall of prices, and also by a great lowering of freight charges.

But if the prices of farm products have fallen, the prices of the "products of the factory" have also been reduced. If Mr. BRYAN were not a demagogue, he would not ignore this fact. He speaks of "clothing." It is notorious that the prices of clothing have suffered a very great decline since 1873. Here are percentages from the best authority on the subject, the Senate's Report on Prices and Wages, showing the decline from 1873 to 1891:

	1873.	1891.
Print cloths	111.6	54.7
Sheetings	166.3	83.1
Shirtings	135.6	71.7
Blankets	121.4	82.9
Calico	126.3	63.2
Cassimeres, all wool	116.1	78.5
Denims, Amoskeag	150.0	81.0
Drillings, Pepperell	168.4	76.8

There has been a marked decline in the prices of woolen and cotton goods since 1891. Up to that year the fall—since 1873—in the prices of a majority of those manufactures of iron which farmers buy had been more than 50 per cent., and the prices of these manufactures are much lower now, owing to the fall of the price of pig iron. If Mr. BRYAN were not a demagogue he would admit that if the farmer receives much lower prices for his grain he also pays much lower prices for a great majority of the things he buys.

THE TRUTH IN ARKANSAS.

On the first reports of the result of the election in Arkansas, with the apparent Democratic majority of 65,000, and the Democratic claim of 80,000, THE TIMES frankly accepted it as in great part an offset to the victory for sound money in Vermont. We pointed out that what had been done in Arkansas must be expected in the Southern States of which it is a type. While we were sure that the big figures from Arkansas would not influence public opinion in the States where the contest is really to be decided, we accepted their full significance.

We are in all the better case to interpret the figures as they really are, and not as they were at first reported. There are still four counties to hear from, but with sixty-one of sixty-five counties the Democratic plurality is now given at 33,600, less than half what was at first claimed and only two-fifths of what was first reported. Not only this, but the latest detailed comparison of the gains and losses of the three parties since 1894—which was published in The Arkansas Gazette of Sunday—shows that the Democrats gained 16,000, of which about one-half came from the Populists, while the Republicans gained 8,500. In the counties not embraced in this comparison there have evidently been losses for the Democrats and gains for the Republicans, so that the net result is 27 per cent. less favorable to the Democrats than in 1894. In other words, the nomination of the Populist BRYAN and the adoption of the radical Populist ideas, not only as to free silver, but as to Government paper, free lawlessness, and the degradation of the Supreme Court, have not increased Democratic strength in one of the very States where Populism most prevails. The Northern Democrats who have followed the Chicago Convention have sold their birthright, and the chances are that they will not get their pottage.

FOR THE PUBLIC BENEFIT.

As Tammany has chosen to bury itself in the abyss of Bryanism, the prospect is that for some years to come New-York City will be governed by a union of Democrats and Republicans, who will divide between themselves as equitably as circumstances and the failings of poor human nature will allow the burdens and responsibilities, the honors and emoluments of office, and the business of public administration. Making allowance for all imperfections of non-partisan government, we ought to be reasonably happy and well controlled.

One public benefit of very great importance ought to be secured to us during this fortunate period. The ear and the mind of the City Government, in all its departments, ought to be open to the advice and suggestions of qualified practitioners of the fine arts whenever and wherever their advice may tend to prevent the defacement or promote the adornment of the buildings, the public squares, and the parks of the city.

CROSSING HIS TRACKS.

> We intend that the silver dollar shall be just what it is to-day, with one exception, and that is, we propose when we restore bimetallism to prohibit any further contracts for any particular kind of money.—[Mr. BRYAN at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14.]

"Just what it is to-day." Mr. BRYAN was trying to deceive and mislead his audience in Louisville. He was virtually asserting that the silver dollar freely coined, at the ratio of 16 to 1, would be worth as much as the silver dollar now in use, which is in value the same as a gold dollar. What did he say at Buffalo?

> "A restoration of silver to its place by the side of gold will lessen the purchasing power of the dollar."

The common estimate of the silverites is that it is to be lessened one-half. ALTGELD and BOIES and other prominent silver campaigners in the West say the reduction is to be one-half. The present dollar (which has the same value, whether it be in silver, gold, or paper,) is, they say, a 200-cent dollar, its value having been doubled by the legislation of 1873, and they promise to substitute for it a dollar worth only half as much.

Mr. BRYAN contradicts himself and is trying to deceive his audiences. He is not honest in his treatment of the subject.

Men who have any pride in the State of New-York cannot be proud of the Buffalo Convention. Never in the history of the State has the Democratic Party made so pitiful a showing. The party has had conventions in which the leading purpose was as bad, but never one in which the leaders were so impotent. Intelligence is as rare as character. A body in which Mr. GRADY of New-York is the chief orator and Mr. RIDGWAY of Brooklyn the chief "independent" is more ludicrous than mischievous. All the work the convention could possibly do might have been done easily in one session, but nothing was done, and an adjournment was taken until to-day.

The revolt in the Philippines furnishes another illustration of the inherent weakness of the Spanish colonial method. For four centuries those islands have been a source of rich revenue to Spain, yet Spain has done absolutely nothing for them. There are very few Spaniards anywhere except in Manila. The Government is autocratic and harsh, and would have been resented long ago by any people less amenable than the peaceable Malays. Of late, however, the Chinese have been pouring in from Hongkong, and the Japanese conquest of Formosa has aroused ambitions among the natives. As yet the revolution is confined to a single province, and would scarcely be noticed but for the weakness of the Spaniards. It will in all probability be soon subdued, but such attempts are contagious, and it would not be strange if Spain found it very nearly as difficult to keep the Philippines as Cuba. Puerto Rico is rising also, and the Spaniards at home can scarcely be blamed if they criticise their Government very sharply for its incompetence. The trouble, however, is racial, not merely governmental. No Southern European race has made a success with its colonies, for the reason chiefly that no one has furnished colonists to occupy the colonies and help to make them constituent parts of one empire.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Wyoming reports to The Denver Republican (BRYAN) are not encouraging: "Wyoming is very likely to go for McKINLEY," said ALFRED BERRY of this city, who has been traveling for a few days in that State. "The State only casts 21,000 votes, the McKINLEY crowd has the State organization, both Senators are for McKINLEY, and all the Federal office holders are opposed to BRYAN. Added to this is the fact that Wyoming is covered with big cattle ranches, embracing hundreds of thousands of acres bought under the Desert Land act, the owners of which are Eastern capitalists, and most of the employes Eastern men sent out to learn the business. Again, there is an immense number of sheep pastured in Wyoming, and every sheep man in the State is for McKINLEY, because they believe that they would get better prices for their wool. Many of these sheep ranches are also owned by Eastern capitalists, and the entire sheep interests are in favor of McKINLEY. This is practically all there is in Wyoming. There are few miners in the State. Of course there are a great many silver men among Republicans as well as Democrats, but there are also a great many gold-standard Democrats, who will vote for McKINLEY.

—Farmers are shown by The St. Paul Pioneer-Press what are some of the causes of recent depression:

> "Putting these two factors together, the diminished demand for products and the reduced prices for them, consequent on the panic and depression of 1893, it can be easily foreseen that the hundredfold severer panic and the far deeper and more long-continued depression which would follow a drop to the silver standard would have an immensely greater effect in reducing the demand for and the prices of farm products. The country has not yet gotten over the financial stringency and the effects of the panic in the Spring of 1893, for it has been constantly fed by the threat of free silver. For three years the farmers have been feeling its effects in the reduced prices of their products. With the slump to the silver basis they would feel its effects with greatly increased severity and for a much longer period of time."

—"There is no 'international bimetallism' nonsense about the platform of the National Democratic Convention," says The Every Evening (Dem.) of Wilmington, Del. "It declares opposition 'to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion,' without qualification. The Republican platform opposes free coinage of silver except by international agreement, and pledges the party's services to secure such agreement. It is not hard to determine, therefore, which party declaration is the more conclusively in favor of sound money. If there existed among the Republicans of the country a modicum of the spirit of manly independence among Democrats that led to the holding of the Indianapolis Convention, the ticket nominated by that convention yesterday would be triumphantly elected in November."

—The Scotsman takes a philosophical view of the situation in the United States: "The silver movement must be taken as the expression of the deep-set and increasing dissatisfaction of large masses of the American people at the condition of business. It is a craze, and it has secured the adhesion of all the discontents. With clearer ideas of the subject it may be assumed that the craze will pass away. If the supporters of sound money persist in their campaign of enlightment it is scarce possible to believe that an intelligent people will declare for the policy of Mr. BRYAN and the Democrats."

—The genesis of the paper-money plank in the Chicago platform is traced by the New-Orleans Picayune (Dem): "The first paper money made by the United States was put forth in 1861 by the Republican Administration which had control of the Government. It was a Republican scheme, and it is astonishing how the Democrats seized on it and embraced it as the true gospel of money. To-day, next to depreciated silver dollars, Mr. BRYAN is clamoring for unlimited Government paper notes, based on nothing, and redeemable, if at all, in silver. It is a necessary part of a rotten-money scheme."

—Judging from the statistics of the recent past, The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union looks for a large increase in the material development of the South. "In fourteen years from the present time," it predicts, "the South will undoubtedly be the greatest cotton manufacturing country on earth, and as the iron development of the section is as great as the cotton development, it is probable that in a decade and a half the South will have more money invested in manufactures than any nation in the world now has."

—The fact that the number of American-born sailors on American naval vessels has greatly increased during the past few years is very pleasing to The New-Orleans Times-Democrat, and it says: "The year just ended has been the first year in which the American-born contingent has outnumbered the contingent of any other nationality, and now that the United States has got ahead, it is to be hoped it will not only retain that position of eminence, but carry it from eminence to established pre-eminence in the coming years."

—"Whatever may be the course that the New-York bolters may decide to adopt, The [Washington] Post finds one sentence in the platform they have adopted which it desires to commend as the most terse and comprehensive statement of the great central fact of the campaign that has been enunciated in any quarter. It is: 'The gold standard is a monetary fact which cannot be changed by act of Congress.' Great as this Nation is—great in its past, its present, and its prospects—there is a limit to its possibilities of achievement."

—The St. Paul Globe sees promise for the future in the National Democratic movement: "Thus from a divided party there comes an invitation to a reunited republic. Generous, catholic, tolerant, broad-viewed in all their acts and thoughts, as men were in the earlier days, the delegates to the National Democratic Convention have done wisely and well. We are proud of our party, proud of our platform, proud of our candidates."

—The Christian Work suggests that if some one wants to establish a new organization, with a constitution, President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee, let him organize an "American Association for Visiting Summer Hotels in the Interests of Good Reading and Church Attendance." The suggestion comes somewhat late for this season, but it may be serviceable next year.

PERSONAL.

—A new theory has been evolved to explain Prince LOBANOFF'S atrocious Turkish policy. It is said that his physical condition had long been such that though he could go in a groove, he was unable to cope with new difficulties. A heavy feeder and a frequent diner out, he had ruined his digestion and arterial system. The veins were "furred" like an old boiler. Indeed, they were like the shank of a clay pipe! As to the fine capillary arteries that renovate skin and brain, they were silted up. The poor starved brain was often in a state of daze and dizziness. Memory had grown slippery, and words were not always at command. The notion of a war scared him, and he was never tired of preaching the policy of watching and waiting. But he could not master any situation, and might therefore be pushed into making a plunge. He showed great skill in hiding his infirmities. One of his little tricks was pretending to ask for information and encouraging interlocutors to give it to him at great length.

—A discovery of great interest has just been made by M. LEVESQUE, the custodian of the valuable theological library in the Seminary of St. Sulpice. BOSSUET, as the outcome of his controversy with FENELON on the spiritual phenomena connected with prayer, began to write a series of treatises, entitled "Etats d'Oraison." One of these only was known to exist, and appears among the printed works of the famous Court preacher. The manuscript, it had always been supposed, lay in the beforementioned library. However, on turning over the pages a few days ago, M. LEVESQUE, found that they represented a second treatise, never as yet published, carrying on, but not completing, the line of reasoning started in the first. Arrangements have been made for an immediate publication of this literary windfall.

—The death is announced at Orsay of Mme. Camille Selden, an English lady, who enjoyed considerable reputation in the French world of letters. She had been the pupil of Taine, whose style she imitated with extraordinary success, and whom she had materially assisted in the preparation of his famous history of English literature. One of her novels, "Daniel Vlady," showed her to be a disciple of Flaubert. She was the authoress of numerous portraits of contemporary women, of a study of Mendelssohn, and of a work on modern Germany. She will be remembered also as the intimate friend of Heinrich Heine, whom she had known when quite a girl, and about whose last moments she published an interesting volume of souvenirs.

—HUYSMANS'S queer book, "En Route," is the last one for which the ever-voluble GLADSTONE has been wiled into writing an advertisement. He says of it: "Though my mind has been and is much exercised in other directions, I am sensible that the work of M. HUYSMANS is no timid or commonplace production. It places the claims of the 'Route' through mysticism higher, I think, than any other book I have read; and by this fact alone it imposes modesty and reserve upon all critics from outside and from a distance. I will go no further than to say that all pictures of La Trappe are profoundly interesting, while I admit that I find myself stumbling a little here and there, as, for instance, when I come to the list of sins 'common to all men.'"

—Engineer EDWIN F. INGLES of the Central Pacific Railroad, who killed the bandit who had invaded his cab, is the hero of the hour in San Francisco. The San Francisco Chronicle urges that, having saved the treasure box and, perhaps, a part of the train, he should receive a substantial cash reward from the railroad or the express company, partly as an incentive to other railroad men to act with similar fortitude in like emergencies. "In that way," says The Chronicle, "Mr. INGLES might cease to be a unique figure in the army of railway employes, and the train bandit become one in the ranks of crime—which is a consummation that railway companies ought to wish for as devoutly as do their business and traveling patrons."

—The members of the bar in Cleveland, Ohio, held a meeting in the United States Circuit Courtroom in that city on Friday evening to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late ex-Senator HENRY B. PAYNE. Many of them had known him as a lawyer, though he retired from the bar nearly fifty years ago because of apprehensions of failing health. All present extolled his many virtues, and Judge JONES, in the closing speech, spoke of his extreme courtesy to his associates, and said he manifested great tact, and often seemed to be following when he was leading.

—The French papers are making themselves unhappy as to the position which Mme. FAURE is to occupy if the Czarina visits the capital. If her Majesty does not come, then there will be no difficulty. Then the Czar and the President of the Republic will make their entry into Paris seated in the same carriage. If the Czarina accompanies her husband, it is given out that Mme. FAURE will be simply ignored, and that the Empress of Russia will drive into Paris in a separate carriage, attended only by her ladies in waiting.

—Those who take interest in anything closely connected with the memory of a distinguished man will learn with regret of the approaching demolition of the last London home of SYDNEY SMITH. It was at 59 (formerly 56) Green Street, Park Lane, that "one of the best men"—as his epitaph in Kensal Green Cemetery describes him—passed away on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 22, 1845, and this old building is to be taken down to make way for a modern structure.

—At the present moment Father KNEIPP, the apostle of hydropathy, has a number of princely patients at Wörishofen, among them the Archduke JOSEPH of Austria, Count CASERTA, chief of the Neapolitan line of Bourbons; the Duke of PARMA, father-in-law of Prince FERDINAND of Bulgaria, and his large family of ten Princes and Princesses, and the Duke of MECKLENBURG, who married the Catholic Princess of WINDISCHGRATZ, and on her account renounced his claims to the throne.

—It is stated that Sir JOHN MILLAIS only just missed a peerage. Her Majesty's advisers seem to cut things very fine. LEIGHTON received the honor a day or two before his death, while MILLAIS gave them the slip altogether. The report that all Presidents of the Royal Academy are to be made peers in future is denied. By and by this matter may be subject to rules and regulations, such as: All brewers who amass a million are to become Barons ipso facto.

—Prince LOBANOFF was a MARY STUART enthusiast. She, he found, always interested ladies throughout Europe. He gave up believing in her innocence, but thought she deserved absolution when judged according to the standards of her time and the circumstances of her life.

—Lord LEIGHTON'S splendid collection of drawings and studies by early Italian masters has been purchased for the Print Room of the British Museum. It includes some very fine works by ANDREA DEL SARTO.

—The Municipality of Boryslaw (Galicia) has voted an appropriation for the erection of a monument in memory of the late Baron HIRSCH.

—A part of the Boulevard de Vaugirard, in Paris, has been rechristened, and is now the "Boulevard Pasteur."

The Parting of the Ways.

From The New-Orleans Picayune, (Dem.)

The great, the grand, the noble, and the historic Democratic Party is breaking up over issues more sinister and threatening than were those of 1860. Mr. Cleveland stands as the chief representative of the Democracy as it was for nearly a century of the Republic's life, while Mr. Bryan, young, brilliant, daring, headstrong, casting loose from all the moorings and safeguards which once held the Democrats to their faith, is carrying a banner on which are inscribed strange doctrines, and is leading a vast following of people whither they know not and whither he knows not. All the obstacles which stand in his way, such as the ancient doctrines and the constitutional principles and guarantees on which they are based, are thrust aside, and there is but one word which describes its movements and apparent objects, and that is "change." This word is an outburst of a tremendous discontent. It condemns all that is, and imperiously demands something else in its place.

With no goal in view and no limit set to the movement, it must go on, overturning and tearing down, until its force is exhausted or it shall be destroyed by hurling itself blindly and madly upon the immutable truths that underlie the foundations and constitution of natural laws and implacable doom.

Eight Hundred Will Sing in the Park.

The chorus of the People's Choral Union, 800 voices strong, will sing at the last public concert in Central Park on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 20, with Rogers's Seventh Regiment Band. Frank Damrosch, the director of the chorus, will personally conduct the selections, which will consist of the "Hymn of Thanks," an old Netherland song, arranged by Eduard Kremser, and the closing chorus of Richard Wagner's "Kaisermarsch." Both will be rendered with accompaniment by the band. The singing will be postponed to Sept. 27 in case of rain.

The Sound-Money Name.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Looke here," said the Bryan man; "you fellows have no right to call yourselves the National Democracy."

"Well," answered the Palmer man, "just to oblige you, as far as I am concerned, I won't call it that any more. How would it do to call ourselves the Rational Democracy?"

But the other man, being a Bryan man, was still discontented.

MR. HARRISON WILL NOT SPEAK

His Reasons for Declining to Go on the Platform in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—W. T. Durbin, National Republican Committeeman for Indiana, returned here to-day from New-York, where he made an ineffectual effort to get ex-President Harrison to make some dates for speeches in this State, and it is now evident that the ex-President has no intention of assisting his party here.

The reason for his refusal to make speeches in Indiana is attributed to the fact that he was greatly disappointed in the make-up of the Republican Committee and in its selection of Chairman, and he believes that the campaign here is being run in the interest of two or three, instead of that of the party at large. While he was not for McKinley before the St. Louis Convention, he has accepted him as the party candidate, and is willing to do what he can for his election in any State but Indiana. He believes that the committee here was organized in the interest of Charles W. Fairbanks, for the United States Senate, and that the campaign has assumed a personal phase that he cannot afford to indorse.

R. W. McKeen, a personal friend and client of the ex-President, is also a candidate, and Mr. Harrison feels that if his services in the State should be given to the Republicans, it will be virtually giving them to the aid of his own and McKeen's enemies.

"LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN."

The New Comic Play a Big Hit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

It is a genuine pleasure to be able to record an unmistakably successful theatrical performance. The element of doubt frequently lingers after the "first night." A play may be artistically worthy and well acted, but yet not certain to have a long and profitable run.

But there was no doubt last night that "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," the farce with songs, produced in a showy and spirited way at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, could be kept profitably on the same stage a whole season. It is not a noble, elevating, or inspiring work. It does not reveal any original study of character. The badinage in its text is frequently coarse. The meaning of the French original—a farce of the same quality as "Champignol Malgré Lui" and "Les Locataires de M. Blondeau"—is only thinly and clumsily disguised, and the meaning is often not nice.

In certain aspects the performance may be best described as broad and free. When any one of the many ladies on the stage turns around she might as well have worn no frock at all. The scene of the young lover in the closet and the furiously jealous old one at the front door—which has been sportively used by every comic dramatist from the time of Terence—is here made broadly and frankly effective.

Yet it is doubtful if there is any harm in the thing. Our audiences can be depended upon to miss the subtilities—which are very few—and to take the most innocent view of every situation. And the piece is brimful of hearty fun, some of the acrobatic kind that recalls happy memories of the old harlequinade.

There is a christening party in the first act, and the baby is missing. It is sought for, with preposterous mishaps to the searching party, comprising the bewildered father and three rival godparents, in the barracks of an infantry regiment at the inspection hour; in the boudoir of an opéra bouffe singer of remarkable personal attractions, and in the gardens of the Luxembourg. There is no flagging of the interest, except in the second of the four acts, which must be shortened at once. A blustering Corporal talks too much. At least one of the martial songs must be omitted. The first act is lively, and the third is uproariously mirthful, while the last is brisk and clever.

Mr. J. Cheever Goodwin wrote the English words. Mr. Woolson Morse composed the music, which is tuneful in his unpretentious way, and, of course, always reminiscent. There are a nursery song of matchless imbecility as to the poetry and a saucy duet, "Two Heads Are Better than One," besides the martial songs already mentioned, and an imitation Spanish thing, with dancing.

Individual hits were made by nearly every one of the performers. The piece was handsomely mounted and dressed, and the chorus was large and well trained.

Bidart	Louis Harrison
Chachignon	M. A. Kennedy
De Roquencourt	Joseph Herbert
Galampois	Claude Brooke
Jolivet	John Gilroy
Honorine Girardin	Fannie Bulkley
Catherine	Rose Beaudet
Gaston de Champignol	Cyril Scott
Capt. Latour	Edward Wilks
Corp. Bridoux	Daniel Packard
Achille	David Torrence
Rose d'Ete	Georgia Caine
Julie	Florence Thornton
Esteban Pacheco	Henry Bergman
Papa Pantin	Edward Wilks
Papa Bigot	Max Rosen
Renaud	Horace Sparks
Francoise	Irene Verona
Ninette	Sue Meade
Louise	Emma Janvier

A LARGE DEED OF TRUST.

Made by the Chicago Edison Company to Refund Its Debt.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The largest trust deed ever recorded in this county was filed to-day. The deed was by the Chicago Edison Company to the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, and was for $3,500,000. It is to secure an issue of bonds of that amount. The mortgage is on all the property, real and personal, of the company. The document is dated July 1, 1896.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders in June last the company was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $3,500,000, with a further issue in the future of $2,500,000 if necessary. The object of the present issue is to refund the present indebtedness of the company.

To Improve City Telegraph Systems.

The International Association of Fire and Police Telegraph Superintendents has been organized. The first convention was held in Brooklyn, and came to an end yesterday, with the election of officers. Its object is, "The acquisition of experimental, statistical, and scientific knowledge relating to the construction, equipment, and operation of fire and police telegraph systems, and the diffusion of this knowledge among the members of the association, with the view of improving the service and reducing its cost and the establishment and maintenance of a spirit of fraternity among the members of the association."

The following officers were elected: President—Frank C. Mason of Brooklyn; Vice President—Morris W. Mead of Pittsburg; Secretary—L. Lemon of Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer—Adam Bosch of Newark, N. J.; Executive Committee—John P. Barrett of Chicago, William C. Smith of New-Haven, Conn.; S. L. Wheeler of Springfield, Mass.; J. F. Zeluff of Paterson, N. J., and W. Y. Ellett of Elmira, N. Y.

Won't Accept Mr. Beall's Resignation.

Joseph Beall, who has made himself popular by long and faithful service as Assistant Superintendent of the Produce Exchange, tendered his resignation a few days ago in order to be free to practice law. The Board of Managers yesterday refused to accept the resignation.

TO INCREASE THEIR TRADE

FINAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The Practice of Mortgaging Book Debts to Cover Cash Advances Condemned—The Extension of the Jurisdiction of County Courts Favored—Cable Communication Between England and Her Colonies a Necessity.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 16.—The final sitting of the meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce was held here today. The principal business transacted was the discussion and passage of resolutions moved by the Leicester and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce, respectively, as follows:

"Resolved, That, in view of the danger incurred by traders supplying materials to manufacturers holding machinery on the hire and purchase system, owing to the impossibility of ascertaining the existence of such prior claim, it is highly desirable in the interests of honorable firms that all agreements on such terms for power machinery to be used in mills should be registered in the same manner as bills of sale.

"That the Executive Council be requested to endeavor to obtain legislation to render such registration compulsory."

"Resolved, That the practice of mortgaging book debts to cover cash advances constitutes a serious danger to legitimate trading, and that, in the opinion of this meeting, all assignments of book debts generally should be registered after the manner of bills of sale.

"That the Executive Council be requested to take steps to secure this end."

A resolution was also adopted favoring the extension of the jurisdiction of county courts.

A delegate from Newcastle introduced a resolution that a memorial be presented to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, calling his attention to the slow progress made in carrying out the request of the Ottawa Convention for cable communication between the mother counry and the colonies, and for the subsidizing of a line of fast steamers between England and Canada.

The introducer pointed out the danger arising from the ownership of the cable lines by foreign nations, instancing the case of a Director of one of the cable companies now sojourning in the West Indies, who is said to monopolize the cable for two hours every morning in talking with the New-York office, thereby delaying other persons. Among the persons obliged to wait in one instance was the commander of the British fleet, who was endeavoring to communicate with the home Government. The resolution was adopted.

The following resolution, moved by the Blackburn Chamber, was adopted:

"Resolved, That in consequence of the inconvenience and expense involved in the present regulations, whereby manufacturers are required to attend in person at the United States Consulate or appoint an agent with power of attorney to attest and verify invoices, this Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom requests her Majesty's Government to make representations to the United States Government with the object of obtaining a resumption of the former practice, by which invoices were accepted if declared before a Magistrate, and transmitted to the Consul by post."

The Leeds delegate moved an addition to the foregoing resolution calling upon the United States Government to afford Great Britain the same facilities in the matter of the acceptation of invoices that are afforded Germany, and this, too, was adopted.

The business of the session being concluded, the meeting adjourned.

THE GREAT PROBLEM IN TURKEY.

A Suggestion that the United States Take Part in Its Solution.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The St. James's Gazette, in an article commenting upon the indifference of the European powers in regard to the Turkish massacres, proposes the formation of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain, in which Italy might possibly join. "Alone among the nations of the earth," The Gazette says, "the Americans can understand the impulse driving a free people into war in order to rescue the oppressed. If the three powers mentioned should present a joint demand to the Government at Constantinople, it is improbable that any serious employment of force would be necessary."

Lord Hugh Richard Heathcote Cecil, fifth son of the Marquis of Salisbury and member of the House of Commons for Greenwich, has written a letter expressing regret at his inability to attend the anti-Sultan meeting in London, adding:

"It would be dangerous and misleading to the Armenians if we made them believe that England alone can save them. We cannot hope to save them until the feeling abroad approaches the excitement here."

Sir Charles Dilke has written a long, reasoning letter, in which he says that if Great Britain shall go to war she will also plunge India, Canada, and Australia into war, possibly without their consent. Sir Charles adds: "The forcible passage of the Dardanelles might lead to a general war, for which we are wholly unprepared, and in which our very existence as a power would be at stake."

In conclusion Sir Charles says: "Our virtual protectorate over Egypt has destroyed in the minds of the powers our credit for clean hands in relation to the Ottoman Empire."

It is reported that the Prince of Wales has been asked to preside at the indignation meeting to be held here to protest against the Turkish horrors and the rule of the Sultan, but the rumor is unconfirmed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.—Turkish official circles have issued a statement in which they say they cannot understand either the blind rage of the English press against the Turkish Government or the sympathy expressed for the Armenian Anarchists, whose plans are merely a repetition of the bomb throwing of the Irish Fenians and their menacing of English buildings for the purpose of compelling the British Government to come to terms. The Armenian revolutionists, the statement declares, have forced an infamous coalition with Nihilists, Anarchists, and all demolishers of society.

THE NEW CABINET OF CHILE.

The Change Caused by the Financial Troubles of the Country.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Santiago de Chile gives the names of the new Chilean Cabinet, as follows:

Señor Zanartu, Interior.
Señor Fabros, Finance.
Señor Putron, Foreign Affairs.
Señor Ibanez, Justice.
Señor Baize, Public Works.

It is stated that, although Señor Fabros is a sound conversionist, this Cabinet will not last long, because of the opposition in the Chamber to the commission recently appointed to consider and adjust the finances of the country. The conversion of the currency is believed, however, to be in no danger.

The significance of this dispatch as explained yesterday by a member of a large shipping firm in this city was to this effect: "Prior to the last few months Chile has had no fixed value for its pasos, or dollars. Paper money was used almost entirely in the home trade. The merchants who imported goods from this or other countries, to be paid for in silver or gold, never knew exactly how much the goods would cost by the time the order was filled, because the paso was constantly fluctuating in value. When a Chilean mailed an order to this country, pasos might be worth 14d. When the order reached here twenty days later they might be quoted at 18d. or 20d. The fluctuation in value was sharp and quick.

"The conversionists brought about a measure by which all the paper money was called in and gold and silver issued instead. The value of a paso was fixed permanently at 18d. The only fluctuation now is in the price of exchange."

No Truth in the Rumor.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The receipt of cablegrams from New-York stating that Stock Exchange rumors are rife in that city, Boston, and elsewhere that the British fleet has made a hostile demonstration at Constantinople was followed by a thorough inquiry here as to the foundation of the reports. No such rumor has been circulated here, nor has any information been received upon which such rumors could be founded. The British fleet was at Kavala, eighty miles from Salonica, yesterday, when all was reported quiet.

Business in Havana Paralyzed.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 16.—Advices tonight report the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel is disabled at the entrance to the port of Havana. She has asked for assistance.

Owing to the orders of the Spanish Government in relation to the issue of paper money, business in Havana is paralyzed. The civil Government requested the Stock Exchange to enforce acceptance of said money, but it refused to make any transactions.

Cardinal Satolli's Successor.

ROME, Sept. 16.—Archbishop Sebastien Martinelli, the recently appointed successor to Cardinal Satolli as Papal Delegate to the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, paid a visit to the United States Embassy to-day. Archbishop Martinelli will continue in his office of General of the Augustine Order, delegating the charge of its affairs during his stay in America.

Passengers on the Lahn.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Among the prominent passengers on board the steamer Lahn, which sailed this afternoon from Southampton, are Prof. J. H. Van Amringe and family, Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, and Prof. and Mrs. W. T. Hewitt.

Labor Agitators Expelled.

BREMEN, Sept. 16.—The State authorities have ordered the expulsion of Tom Mann, the English labor agitator, and J. H. Wilson, M. P. who came here for the purpose of delivering addresses in the interest of the dock laborers and organizing unions among these workers.

THOUGHT TO BE LOST.

Friends of Capt. Treadway of the Yale Crew Alarmed About Him.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Treadway of this city are much concerned over the prolonged absence of their son, Ralph B. Treadway, the famous Yale Captain, who has not been heard from in three weeks. The last known of his whereabouts he was at Black Rock, Conn., in company with "Brink" Thorne, the football Captain.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Sioux City saying that Ralph B. Treadway, Captain of the Yale crew at Henley, had disappeared, and that his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Treadway, were wondering what had become of their son, created surprise among college men in this city to-night. It was soon found out that Treadway was not in New-Haven, but inquiry of Samuel Brinckerhoff Thorne, the football Captain, at his Summer home in Black Rock, Conn., brought out Treadway's whereabouts. It seems that Treadway has been visiting the Thornes for two weeks, and left last Thursday for Long Island to visit some friends. He intended then to stop in Pennsylvania to visit friends before making a final start for his home. In view of these facts, his friends here are not worried at the information in the dispatch. Treadway said he did not expect to reach Sioux City before the latter part of this week. He was in excellent health at the time.

INVOLUNTARILY ROBBED.

The Tables Turned upon the Tall and Short Highwaymen in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—W. G. Clemmons and W. G. Duffield of Wilkesbarre, Penn., were robbed on the south side of the city this afternoon by two men, one carrying a pistol. The latter said: "Throw up your hands!" "Out with your money!" commanded the taller of the two strangers, emphasizing his order by thrusting a pistol close to Clemmons's nose. Clemmons complied with the order, but as the second footpad advanced, apparently to search the pockets of the victims, Duffield tripped him. Then, launching his body forward, he bore the robber with the pistol to the ground. The struggle that followed was fierce and prolonged. Clemmons choked the unarmed footpad and held him firmly to the sidewalk, although struck repeatedly in the face by the footpad. The other man snapped the revolver twice in Duffield's face, and Duffield wrested it from him and clubbed its owner over the head. The other robber succeeded in getting to his feet and made off with his companion. The Pennsylvanians began to take stock of themselves, and found that, so far from losing anything, the watch of one of the robbers was in some way attached to Duffield's chain and was hanging there.

SUED BY SCULPTOR CONWAY.

For a Monument on Which Senator Mitchell Stopped the Work.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16.—Sculptor Conway of Rome is suing Senator Mitchell in the Circuit Court for $25,000.

The trouble is over a soldiers' monument, said to have been ordered from the sculptor by the Senator in 1891, work upon which was ordered stopped by Mr. Mitchell. The price of the monument was to be $25,000. Conway agreed to make the monument and place it in position. Mitchell was to pay $25,000 for it. While Conway was working on it in Rome, Mitchell wrote stopping the work.

Mitchell denies agreeing to pay the money and claims that Conway did not furnish the model as required.

Conductors in Annual Session.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 16.—The Railroad Conductors' Association of the United States and Canada, at its twenty-ninth annual session, here, elected the following officers: President—John T. Keith, Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad; First Vice President—James W. King, Missouri Pacific, Kansas City, Mo.; Second Vice President—W. R. Hill, Grand Trunk, Toronto, Canada; Third Vice President—Walter Hutchings, Norfolk and Western, Hagerstown, Md.; Fourth Vice President—T. E. Haley, Chicago Great Western, St. Joseph, Mo.; Grand Secretary and Treasurer—Edwin Morrell, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, Columbus, Ohio; Members of the Executive Committee—Rufus Snively and V. Fitzpatrick, Columbus, Ohio; Speaker for the Next Year—W. O. Beckley, Wabash Railroad, St. Louis.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The box factory of Hobbe, Wall & Co. was destroyed by fire today. Two barns, a number of outhouses, and a quantity of lumber and coal were also destroyed. Loss, $100,000; insurance estimated at only 40 per cent. of the actual loss.

MORE TROUBLE FOR MARTENS.

The Parkhurst Society Charges Against the Captain.

More trouble is in store for Capt. Frederick W. Martens of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who was tried some time ago on a charge of having received $15 from Moses D. Hamilton for designating the latter's store at 1,055 West Farms Road as a polling place for the election of 1891. Martens was at that time a Sergeant at the Tremont Station. No decision has yet been given by the Commissioners.

It came out at the trial that Capt. Martens signed the lease of Hamilton's premises several days after Hamilton had affixed his signature to it, and not in the presence of Hamilton. The Captain himself admitted this on his trial, but claimed that he acted under the orders of Capt. Murphy, then in charge of the precinct.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Parkhurst society, yesterday sent a new set of charges against Capt. Martens to the Police Board. They are based on the Captain's sworn testimony, and charge him with violation of Rule 479 of the department. He is accused of having falsely affixed his name Sept. 29, 1891, as a subscribing witness to a lease previously signed by Moses D. Hamilton. It is charged that his signature certified in words that the lease had been signed by Hamilton in presence of himself.

The specifications cite that Martens did not know whether Hamilton's signature was genuine. Mr. Moss further charges that in the Fall of 1893 Martens affixed his name as subscribing witness to other leases of the same character. The charges were referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

POLICE NEED MORE MONEY.

To Ask for over a Million in Excess of Present Appropriation.

The Police Commissioners considered yesterday the departmental estimate of the amount required for expenses for 1897. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be asked for over $7,000,000. The Commissioners propose to increase the number of Roundsmen so as to have five in each precinct. At present there are four. It was also decided to ask for an appropriation to increase the number of Detective Sergeants from forty to sixty.

The Commissioners also decided to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation to employ civilians as drivers of patrol wagons. At present policemen are detailed as drivers, and the Commissioners argue that they could be used to better advantage on patrol duty, while civilians can be employed at the rate of $60 per month. If the Board of Estimate grants the appropriation, civilian drivers will be employed next year.

Appropriations are asked for 1 Chief of Police, 1 Deputy Chief, 6 Inspectors, 39 Captains, 16 surgeons, 172 Sergeants, 200 Roundsmen, 4,417 patrolmen, and 84 doormen. The sum of $12,000 is asked for as a contingent fund for the Detective Bureau. The sum of $64,000 is required for the patrol wagon and mounted police service. The amount needed for salaries is $6,695,189.

The sum of $439,500 is asked for the expenses of the Election Bureau. This is a decrease of over $75,000 in the amount allowed for this year.

The amount appropriated for the expenses this year was $5,917,202, and an increase of over $1,000,000 is asked for next year.

FOUL MOTT HAVEN CANAL.

North Side Citizens Will Soon Call on Board of Health.

A climax in the fight against the Mott Haven Canal is likely to be reached in a few days, when a committee of north side citizens will call on the Board of Health and demand that immediate action be taken to abolish the nuisance.

That the canal is a public nuisance and a menace to health is admitted by all, and the stench that arises from it in warm weather is almost unbearable. During the last two months matters have gone from bad to worse, and numerous letters have been received by Commissioner Louis F. Haffen of the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards demanding to know why he did not carry out the resolutions of the Board of Street Opening, passed over a year ago, to fill in the canal above One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Commissioner Haffen, when asked about the canal yesterday, said:

"The people have a wrong impression in regard to my power in this matter. They seem to think that I can go ahead and fill in the canal immediately. In this they are greatly mistaken. The Board of Street Opening passed a resolution over a year ago ordering the canal filled in above One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, but it took no further steps. The board should next have acquired title to the property, and until it does this my hands are tied."

ZITHER PLAYED FOR LIBERTY.

Immigrant Amuses Commissioners by Picking Airs with His Nose.

Leopold Weiss is a zither player. He and his brother Jacob came to this country a few days ago in the steerage of a German liner. Jacob Weiss was admitted, but Leopold was ordered deported because he had been in prison in his native land for taking a leg of mutton.

He explained to the Board of Inquiry at Ellis Island yesterday. He had been playing his zither for students one evening, he said, and drank a good deal. He took the meat as a joke, while a certain butcher was looking the other way. The board looked wise, and ordered Leopold to play.

The board was about to stop the youth, when he suddenly executed a side step, laid his zither on the rail, and began to pick it with his nose.

The members of the board laughed, and Leopold played on. The listeners were shaking with laughter, but Leopold's nose was very red when he ended.

The Commissioners will grant the young man a rehearing, and it is not unlikely that he will be permitted to land. His mother lives at 273 Third Avenue.

Senator Murphy's Health.

Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., has been so much improved in health by his Summer at Elberon that he is confident he will be able to return to Washington when Congress convenes. His own physician, who came from Washington with the Senator, has returned, and has no successor. In spite of his improvement, Mr. Murphy is far from being well. The limit of his exercise is a daily walk of two blocks to the bathing place. His bill of fare is of the lightest. During his illness politics has been tabooed, and visitors have not been encouraged. He was interested last night in the latest news from Buffalo, but would not comment on it.

"Democrats should not be disheartened by Maine," was his only remark on National politics. "The vote has no significance."

The Steamship New-York Robbers.

The examination in the case of Patrick Moran and William Hyde, accused of having robbed the baggage of passengers on the steamship New-York, took place yesterday before United States Commissioner Alexander. Chief Officer C. J. Rogers, Boatswain's Mate Crukett, Master at Arms Dickerson, and J. W. Manson, second cabin steward, gave testimony as to the disappearance of Moran, his subsequent discovery in the baggage hold, and the statements which he made implicating Hyde.

At the request of Assistant United States District Attorney Max J. Kohler, the hearing was adjourned until next Friday morning.

THE VOTE OF ILLINOIS

ONE-THIRD OF DEMOCRATIC BALLOTS WILL GO TO PALMER.

Secretary Spangler Has No Doubt of the Certainty of This Statement—The Sound-Money Organization Growing Stronger Every Day—Ticket of the Populist Convention of Tuesday—Committee of the Silver Democrats Meets.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Secretary Spangler of the State Committee of the National Democratic Party said to-day:

"In Illinois we feel certain of carrying 33 1-3 per cent. of the Democratic vote to Palmer and Buckner. We believe that there are 50,000 Democrats in this State who have not made up their minds how to vote. They will not vote for Bryan, and if they feel on election day that the State is doubtful, they will vote for McKinley. If they think, however, that McKinley is going to sweep the State, they will cast their ballots for Palmer.

"We are strengthening our organization every day, and we are certain we can give these voters something to rally around, and thus form the nucleus of an organization of the future.

"Considering the position which Illinois occupies in the political field this year, all deals between the silver Democrats and the Populists are of importance to the country at large. The Populist State Convention of yesterday, therefore, becomes of moment as showing the hand which Altgeld expects to play.

"The ticket nominated was unique, in that the Governorship was left blank. With one exception the nominees were nobodies. The exception was that of the Lieutenant Governor, for which position Henry D. Lloyd was named. Mr. Lloyd is well known as a writer on financial and economic topics, a man of means and intellect, but tinged with Socialism of a mild kind. He was a candidate for Governor, but the Altgeld influence, which is charged with controlling the convention by means not the purest, side-tracked him, and after a very hot fight, succeeded in having the head of the ticket left blank. In other words, Populists are to be left free in their choice for this office, but it is understood that they will cast their votes for the Anarchist head of the State Democrats. The better class of Populists are bitterly opposed to this, but Altgeld's power was sufficient to outvote them in the convention. It remains to be seen whether or not he can control the choice of thousands of men thus cheated, and thereby freed as to the casting of their votes.

The State Committee of the silver Democrats met to-day and grudgingly and with many groans made some concessions to the Populists, in order to bind the bargain of fusion. It was a hard job for them to give up anything they had, but they finally did hand over a few picayune places, by way of rewarding the "Pops" for submitting to play Jonah to Gov. Altgeld's whale. After a three hours' session it was announced that the following Electors had resigned to make room for Populists: Thomas Carey of Chicago, Elector at Large in the Third District, and George P. Foster and George M. Lecrone of Effingham in the Nineteenth District. The resignations of these devoted patriots were accepted and their places will be given to Dr. H. S. Taylor, Chairman of the Cook County Populist Committee; Herman Aschuler, a Populist Elector committed to Bryan and Watson, and H. E. Taubeneck, ex-Chairman of the Populist National Committee.

Lieut. Gov. Gill's resignation from the Electoral ticket was also in the committee's hands, but for some mysterious reason was not accepted. It was referred to the Executive Committee to accept and appoint a successor. A. L. Maxwell, a Populist, was put on in place of W. F. Beck as Auditor.

Chairman Hinrichsen says the election in Illinois depends on 100,000 votes in Cook County, whom the political managers have not been able to put on the table. "Nobody knows how they will vote, and it may be they don't themselves," said he, "but I'm strictly within the truth when I say that on these fellows depends the result of this election. The Democrats will carry Illinois, I think. Black's withdrawal from the sound-money ticket makes it easy for us."

Sound-money Democrats began arrangements for getting their State ticket on the official ballot to-day. Election day is drawing near, and the exigencies of the occasion demand that a petition signed by a certain percentage of voters asking Secretary of State Hinrichsen to put their candidates on the ballot, shall be filed. In order to comply with that law, a committee of sound-money men is now at work preparing the petitions for submission to those who will sign and give the new party standing in the eyes of the authorities. Secretary of State Hinrichsen is the chief of these authorities. He is also Chairman of Gov. Altgeld's silver machine, and the gold Democrats are therefore exceedingly anxious to have every detail correct, so that Hinrichsen, who is likely to be hypercritical in this case, will have no complaint to make.

J. M. HALL SHOT AND KILLED.

His Wife Claims that the Shooting Was Accidental.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 16.—J. Morton Hall died at his residence, 334 Western Avenue, Allegheny, this morning, from the effects of a pistol shot which passed through his body near the heart. Much mystery surrounds the shooting, his wife maintaining that it was the result of accident.

The shooting occurred at 11 o'clock, while Mr. Hall was alone in the basement of his house. He ran up stairs to his bedroom and died within five minutes.

Mr. Hall was fifty-one years of age. For many years he was General Passenger Agent of the Allegheny Valley Railway Company. In recent years he has been prominently identified with several of the largest producing coal companies in Western Pennsylvania and in the Hocking Valley. He leaves a wife and three children.

Commercial Training for Women.

The Commercial Department of the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn enters upon its third year with complete day and evening courses in all essential branches. The department aims to fully equip young women for a business career by providing instruction that is thorough in every particular, at a minimum cost.

Three regular courses of instruction are now open to day students: A stenographers' course, including phonography and typewriting; a bookkeepers' course, including bookkeeping, penmanship, and business practice; a preparatory course, including English, spelling, correspondence, penmanship, and arithmetic. The first and second courses are open to evening students also. The Fall term begins Sept. 28.

All applicants for admission to the classes of the Commercial Department must be associate members, and any young woman of good character may become an associate member by applying in person at the Association Building, Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue, and paying $1 for yearly membership. For further information apply to Miss M. E. Dunbar, Superintendent of the Commercial Department.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—7 A. M.—29 Chrystie Street; Isaac Karp; slight damage.

—2:15 P. M.—42 Essex Street; Louis Klempner; damage trifling.

—4:15 P. M.—1,256 Boston Avenue; Bernard F. Martin; damage, $25.

—4:40 P. M.—83 Attorney Street; Abraham Cohen; damage trifling.

—7:30 P. M.—273 West Eleventh Street; damage trifling.

—8 P. M.—413 East Nineteenth Street; Thomas Cavanagh; damage, $100.

—8:20 P. M.—Second Avenue and Third Street, William's Bridge; damage, $25.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Vreeland—Higgins.

Miss Edith Secor Higgins and Cornelius Delosse Vreeland were married at the home of the young bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. C. Higgins, 248 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock yesterday evening. The Rev. Dr. A. H. Goodenough of Rochester performed the ceremony.

The best man was Edward McCully, and the maid of honor the bride's sister, Miss Marie Higgins. The ushers were Alfred G. Martin, John Cruikshank, Herrick Cruikshank, and W. H. Higgins, Jr., the bride's brother. The bridesmaids were Miss Carrie A. Higgins and Miss Mabel Packer. James Pringle was master of ceremonies.

The bride was dressed in white satin and duchesse lace. Her veil was fastened by a pearl brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The maid of honor was in white silk, and the bridesmaids were in pink. Mrs. W. H. C. Higgins, the bride's mother, was dressed in brocaded gray satin. Mrs. Vreeland, the mother of the bridegroom, who is a widow, was attired in black chiffon.

Among the three hundred guests present were Mrs. J. P. Vreeland of Little Falls, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Cruikshank, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McCully, C. J. McCully, Miss Charlotte A. McCully, Miss Augusta P. McCully, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Runyon, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cruikshank of Spring Valley, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cruikshank, Dwight Cruikshank, Arthur Cruikshank, Miss Charlotte Cruikshank, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Cruikshank, Mr. S. A. Cruikshank, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Vreeland, Miss Lillie Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Vreeland, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Derom, H. P. Park, President of the Patterson National Bank; Mrs. H. P. Park, Miss Elsie Park, Robert Buckley of Patterson, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Winkle, Mr. and Mrs. John Beggs of Patterson, Mr. A. G. Snyder of Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meserole, Miss Meserole, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Meserole, Miss Josie Slover, Miss Ida Guyrey, Miss Mabel Packer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Secor, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Harper, Miss Harper, Dr. Backus of the Packer Institute, the Misses Backus, Dr. and Mrs. Hulst, Miss Lillie Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Moseman, Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. E. Edgar Anderson, Miss Edith Anderson, Mr. Windom Anderson, Miss Frances Bartlett, the Misses Clara Dean, Isabelle Bliss, Mary Beard, Edith Fish, Edith Gladwin, and Miss Groek of Newark; the Misses Bessie Mamblet, Maud Huttman, M. Levinett, Edith Monroe, Fannie Perkins, Charlotte Pomeroy, Edith Ryan, A. A. Stewart, Sophia Williams, Laura Smith, Henrietta Wingfield, L. Maclinchy, Anna Jones of Salisburg, Penn.; the Misses Grace Edson, L. C. Stephenson, Bessie Beard, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Moffat, Mrs. F. L. Cranford.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. Wadley, Dr. and Mrs. Sanchett, the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Van Fleet of Little Falls, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Strenmetz, Jr., Miss Harriet Tiebout, Mr. and Mrs. Johann Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gould of Caldwell, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Cabel Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Lot Gould of West Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cook, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Keeler, Howard Van Ness, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Furbeck of Stuyvesant, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Piaget of Passaic, N. J.; Prof. and Mrs. Frank L. Nason of New-Brunswick, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Ferguson of Laurel Hill, N. J.; Alexander Van Wagner, Thomas M. Hopper, Dr. W. P. Pool of Somerville, N. J.; Mrs. McDowell of New-Brunswick, Dr. and Mrs. Long, Mahlon Runyon, Miss Lillie A. Runyon, Miss Munn, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mailler, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Powelson, Mr. and Mrs. Van Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. William Reeves, Mrs. Joseph Fish, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whittaker, J. N. Brown, Miss Mai Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Kerby, Miss Clara H. Carhart, Miss Elsie Carhart, the Misses McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Runyon, Mr. and Mrs. P. Letson, Charles Letson, Benjamin Letson, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Sarles, the Miss Francis, Miss Gussie Letson, and Mr. and Mrs. Will Letson.

Rings, scarfpins, and brooches were distributed among the attendants on the couple as souvenirs. The decorating of the room had been done very handsomely, consisting almost entirely of pink flowers.

The bridegroom, who is a graduate of Rutgers College, is the President of the Illinois Chemical Company, of which the bride's father is Treasurer.

Mrs. Vreeland was graduated from the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, in 1892. A number of her classmates were present at the ceremony yesterday.

After a reception that lasted from 8:30 to 10 o'clock, the young couple left on their bridal trip. Mr. and Mrs. Vreeland will live in Chicago.

Haggarty—Owens.

Miss Mary Frances Owens and Joseph A. Haggarty were married last evening at 6 o'clock by F. Hart, S. J., in St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street. Miss Owens was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Josephine Owens. The bride was becomingly dressed in white satin and chiffon, and the maid of honor was gowned in pink silk. John G. Flood was the best man, and the ushers were William Beckridge, John Buckley, William Knowd, William McKenna, George McCabe, Stephen McCabe, Edward Commyngs, and Frank Haggarty. A reception followed the wedding at the home of the bridegroom, 23 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Among those present were John Farrell, Frederick M. Stell, John Buckley, S. McCabe, G. McCabe, Luke Cassidy, Mr. McKenna, John Rader, Joseph Kehoe, William Beckridge, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sweeny, Alfred McKenzie, Mrs. B. F. Hooper, Mrs. Joseph E. Owens, Edward McGinnis, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mellish, D. N. Craig, Miss Katherine Fenton, Miss Mamie Grennan, Miss Lizzie Grennan, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lawritz, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hanlon, Miss Marie Owens, Miss Ella McDougall, M. E. Brown, Miss M. McGarrett, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkey, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Young, Miss Mamie Clifford, James C. Flood, R. Le Roy Wood, Mr. and Mrs. John S. McNulty, Miss Mamie Reilly, Mrs. George E. Scott, Miss K. C. Griffin, and Miss Dora A. Cruise.

The reception closed at 10 o'clock with the departure of the bridal pair for a wedding tour through the upper part of New-York State.

The bridegroom is Secretary of the Board of Governors of the Xavier Club. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Haggarty.

Bullock—Slape.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 16.—William Starr Bullock, editor of The Dry Goods Chronicle of New-York, married this afternoon Miss Lillian T. Slape. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home, 1,738 West Front Street, at 5 o'clock, the Rev. Frank Fletcher officiating. On their return from the wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Bullock will reside in New-York City.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEWARK N. J. Sept. 16.—In order that he might not miss a train for New-York Charles Ely, cashier of the Second National Bank of Orange, left his watch on a table in Davis's restaurant, on Main Street, Orange, to-day. He caught the train. Arriving in New-York he felt for his watch, but it was gone. He telephoned to the proprietor of the restaurant, but the watch could not be found. The timepiece was valued at $150.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 16.—All traffic on the Pennsylvania Railroad, New-Jersey Division, was blocked for five hours this morning by a wreck which occurred at this place late last night. A freight train jumped the track at the junction, and three of the cars were derailed, tearing up the track for a considerable distance. The debris was set afire and destroyed. The loss is about $20,000.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 16.—B. S. Morris, one of the negroes who murdered John Ruckman, a cattle dealer, was lynched at Watonga, Oklahoma, last night.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—George Ellis of Roseville, while driving a delivery wagon lost an eye to-day. A branch of a tree tore out the eyeball.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, Bremen Sept. 8 and Southampton 9, with mdse and passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:16 PM.

SS Yamuri, (Nor.,) Capt. Mathiesen, St. Marc Sept. 4, Santa Marta 10, with fruit, to Hoadley & Co.; vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 PM.

OBITUARY RECORD.

James M. Ashley.

James M. Ashley, ex-Congressman, and Governor of Montana in the Territorial days, died at Toledo yesterday morning.

James Monroe Ashley was one of the interesting figures in Congress immediately preceding and during the war of the rebellion. As one of the anti-slavery leaders in the House of Representatives, he numbered among his friends such leaders as Chase, Sumner, Lovejoy, Wilmot, Greeley, and Wendell Phillips.

Mr. Ashley introduced the enabling acts for the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada, in which he inserted the proviso that the people of these Territories, as a condition for their admission to the Union, should covenant by a separate vote that slavery should never be established within their limits, without the consent and approval of Congress. This clause was intended to give notice that no new slave States should be admitted to the Union.

Mr. Ashley introduced a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and also a Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in all the slave States. He afterward officially took charge in the House of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, which abolished slavery. He proposed a plan for the reconstruction of the Southern States, proposing that they should be governed as Territories until Congress should see fit again to give them all the rights of States.

Mr. Ashley drew up the bills creating the Territories of Montana, Wyoming, and Arizona, and was active in the organization of Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, and Dakota. He opposed the dismemberment of Virginia as unconstitutional, unnecessary, and indefensible. Mr. Ashley was also prominent in the impeachment proceedings against President Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Ashley was born near Pittsburg Nov. 14, 1824. He acted as a clerk in some of the river boats on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He turned his attention to newspapers, became a practical printer and a writer, was editor of The Portsmouth (Ohio) Dispatch, and afterward editor of The Portsmouth Democrat. From newspapers he turned to law, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1849. His Congressional career began in 1859, when he was elected from the Toledo district as a Republican. He was elected for five consecutive terms, and, being defeated in 1869, he was appointed Governor of Montana Territory. At the end of his term he became interested in railroads, and was one of the promoters of the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railway, of which he was subsequently President for many years.

John C. Logie.

News of the death of John C. Logie, July 15, comes from Bwemba, Congo Free State, South Africa. Mr. Logie was born in Dundee, Scotland, thirty years ago. He was the third son of James Logie, a maritime insurance man of that place.

His business training was received in the British Linen Company Bank, which institution he served for twelve years in Glasgow and Edinburgh. He resigned his position in the bank and the agency of the principal office in Dundee three years ago, and entered the East of London Institute to obtain training for the foreign missionary field. He sailed from Antwerp in August, 1894, for the Congo-Balolo Mission, in Central Africa. A sister of Mr. Logie was on her way to join him in his work, but he died two weeks before her journey was completed.

Mr. Logie leaves a father, three brothers, and four sisters. William and Alexander, two brothers, are in business at 56 Worth Street, in this city, under the firm name of Alexander Logie & Co. They live in Montclair, N. J.

The Rev. William C. Young.

The Rev. William C. Young, President of Centre College, Ky., died at Danville, Ky., yesterday morning. He was one of the foremost educators of the New South, and his influence for enlightenment was not confined to Kentucky, but extended to all the surrounding States. As a preacher, he possessed marked individuality and spirituality. He spent a great deal of his life in the North, where he studied educational methods, which he afterward applied in Kentucky.

Mr. Young was born at Danville in 1842. His father was the Rev. John C. Young, for many years President of Centre College, and his mother a daughter of the famous John J. Crittenden. He was educated at Danville, graduating from Centre College in 1859. He taught for a year, then went West, and finally entered Danville Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1866.

Mr. Young held a pastorate in Chicago for a number of years, and subsequently accepted a pastorate in Louisville, until his return to Danville to become President of Centre College.

Obituary Notes.

—The Rev. Otis S. Danforth, pastor of the Garden Street Methodist Church, at Lawrence, Mass., died at Clayton, N. Y., Tuesday of Bright's disease. He was thirty-eight years of age. He had been stationed at Manchester, Waterfield, and Rochester, N. H. He was a prominent Odd Fellow and Mason.

—Anne Rhoades, wife of John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank of this city, and daughter of Benjamin F. Wheelwright, died Tuesday at Poland Springs, Me.

—Rufus R. Thomas, a prominent Philadelphian, died suddenly of heart disease, at his Summer home in Seal Harbor, Me., Tuesday. He was sixty-nine years old.

Objections to Reading Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The objections named in the bills of equity of Samuel D. Rhoades, a twenty-thousand-dollar jud

TAME SPORT AT GRAVESEND

ONLY ONE CLOSE FINISH WITNESSED IN SIX RACES.

Magian, Woodvine, Dolando, and Arapahoe Finished Heads Apart in the Fifth Event—"Pittsburg Phil" Won Heavily with Belmar—Set Fast Rewarded Close Observers—McKee Won the Hurdle Race Easily.

There was only an ordinary attendance at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's track yesterday, and the racing was only of the ordinary kind. In the six events decided there was only one that furnished anything of a contest. That was the fifth on the programme, a dash at six furlongs for three-year-olds and upward which had not won more than one race this year. Magian was installed favorite, and was so well thought of that he went to the post with 3 to 5 quoted against him. Dolando, Woodvine, and Waltzer were backed for a little, but chiefly to win the place.

It was expected that the favorite would have an easy time. A slight delay was caused at the post, owing to Florence Hubbard manifesting a great dislike to Powers, her jockey. In one of her capers she managed to throw Powers, but did not hurt the boy, who promptly remounted the fractious filly. When they were started Arapahoe showed in front, but gave way at once to Woodvine, closely followed by Dolando, with the favorite third. In this order they ran to the stretch. When straightened out Clayton shook the favorite up, and he came very fast. In the last furlong Magian took the lead and won from Woodvine by a head, Dolando was third, a neck behind Woodvine, and a neck in front of Arapahoe.

Belmar won the fourth race very easily, and landed a good round sum for his new owner, "Pittsburg Phil." When the betting opened, 6 to 1 was quoted against the gray colt. "Pittsburg Phil" backed him so liberally that at the close 7 to 2 was the best price to be had, and several of the bookmakers had all they cared to take. Captive was the favorite with the public. Hanwell made the pace, with Belmar and Captive close up. In the stretch Sloane let Belmar have his head, and the gray easily took the lead and won by half a length. Hanwell managed to beat Captive a neck for the place.

Ross O. got out of the maiden class by winning the first race. This gelding has finished second in races for maidens a number of times, and has been steadfastly backed every time he started. The odds yesterday were only 6 to 5 against him, so it is very doubtful if his followers got all their money back. Billali took the lead at the start, but Ross O. went to the front shortly afterward and won very easily by three lengths. Billali beat Confusion for the place by a head.

Damien was an odds-on favorite in the second race, and won under a pull. Septour had to be ridden out to beat Ben Eder for the place.

The third race furnished a good thing to shrewd players. Those who saw the disadvantage under which Set Fast won on Tuesday largely swapped up 15 to 1 offered against her yesterday. George Rose was made the favorite on the strength of the good races he ran at Sheepshead Bay, and Swamp Angel and Regulator were also well supported. Set Fast jumped into the lead at the start and drew away from the others. At the head of the stretch all were driving except Set Fast. She won easily by three lengths, and Swamp Angel, ridden out, beat Passover a length for the place. George Rose, the favorite, was fourth.

The last race was over the hurdles. St. Jacob was the favorite, and McKee at 2 to 1 was backed by a great many shrewd players. McKee gave his followers a scare in the first three-quarters, as Dunlap pulled him back and let the favorite get a big lead. After passing the stand McKee moved up, and finally won easily by six lengths. Zaldivar beat Marble two lengths for the place and St. Jacob was four lengths further behind.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10¼.

1—Ross O., F. L. Parker's b. g., by Rossington-Bourne, 108 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Billali, W. C. Daly's br. g., 108, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Keefe)
3—Confession, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 108, 11 to 5.....(Hill)

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

L. B., 108, 10 to 1, (Griffin;) Tea Leaf, 108, 60 to 1, (Barbee;) Brave Lad, 111, 15 to 1, (Hirsch;) Callibee, 111, 30 to 1, (Miller;) Tea Caddy, 111, 30 to 1, (Davis;) St. Roque, 111, 30 to 1, (Clayton;) Lineage, 108, 10 to 1, (Sloane;) Fleur-de-Luce, 108, 50 to 1, (Hamilton;) Our Johnny, 111, 15 to 1, (Lewis,) and Hint, 108, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¾.

1—Damien, P. Dunne's b. c., by Strathmore-Beatrice, 107 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Martin)
2—Septour, R. Boyle's br. c., 109, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 108, 3 to 1.....(Sims)

Won by half a length; a length between second and third.

Volley, 105, 12 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Set Fast, C. Jacob's ch. f., by Massetto-Bandala, 104 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Hirsch)
2—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. f., 100, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Hill)
3—Passover, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 105, 20 to 1.....(Coyle)

Won by three lengths; a length between second and third.

George Rose, 118, 6 to 5, (Martin,) and Regulator, 105, 4 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; purse $800, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:50½.

1—Belmar, Everwein Stable's gr. c., 4 years, by Belvidere-Adele, 109 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Hanwell, M. F. Stevenson's br. c., 4, 104, 25 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Garrigan)
3—Captive, P. Dunne's ch. c., 3, 106, 2 to 1.....(Martin)

Won by half a length; a neck between second and third.

Deerslayer, 4, 113, 5 to 1, (Doggett;) Keenan, 4, 119, 6 to 1, (Griffin;) Connoisseur, 4, 98, 10 to 1, (Powers;) Lily of the West, 4, 90, 10 to 1, (Nutt;) Long Beach, aged, 105, 12 to 1, (Coyle,) and Muskallonge, 3, 97, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won more than one race in 1896; selling; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.

1—Magian, Perry Belmont's b. c., 4 years, by The Ill-Used-Magetism, 140 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Clayton)
2—Woodvine, Blemton Stable's ch. c., 3, 98, 3 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Hewitt)
3—Dolando, R. G. Westmore's b. g., 3, 90, 7 to 1 and 2.....(Hirsch)

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

Arapahoe, 5, 97, 8 to 1, (Sloane;) King William I., 3, 108, 25 to 1, (Kelly;) Florena Hubbard, 3, 88, 40 to 1, (Powers;) Eliza Belle, 3, 88, 100 to 1, (Maher;) Waltzer, 4, 97, 8 to 1, (Lambley,) and Milan, 5, 94, 100 to 1, (Miller,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; hurdle handicap; purse, $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. Time—3:21.

1—McKee, J. Shields & Co.'s br. g. 4 years, by Tremont-Sequence, 150 pounds, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Dunlap)
2—Zaldivar, Nashville Stable's ch. g., aged, 146, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Ward)
3—Marble, H. P. Whitney's b. g., 5, 130, 7 to 1.....(Rowan)

Won by six lengths, two lengths between second and third.

St. Jacob, 5, 155, 7 to 5, (Martinus;) Annie Bishop, 6, 145, 10 to 1, (Mara;) Clarus, 5, 137, 20 to 1, (Slack;) August Belle, 6, 140, 20 to 1, (Brazil;) and St. Anthony, aged, 148, 10 to 1, (Chandler,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Tragedian, Absentee, Estaca, Free Lance, and Buddha, 113 pounds each; Ben Ronald, Miss Prime, Dr. Jim, Maud Adams, Grey Bird, Trayant, and Emily Henderson, 106 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Highweight Handicap. One mile. Glenmoyne, 140 pounds; Halfling, 135; Declare, 132; The Swain, 130; Howard Mann, 129; Kingstone, 122.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes, of $1,500, for maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Box, 108 pounds; Ludwigshafen, 105; Virginia Water, 100; Plaudita and Simonian, 95 each, Arabian and Inspirer, 93 each; Chic, 92; Naughty Girl and Hi Daddy, 90 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong. Marshall, 109 pounds; Buckwa, 104; Long Beach and Connoisseur, 102; Premier, 92; Chugnut, 89.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile. The Winner, 115 pounds; Muskalonge, 110; Cassette and Argentina, 101 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Ameer, 113 pounds; Tinge and Agitator, 112 each; Preston, 100; Juno and Zanone, 103 each; Runaway, 102.

New Turf Guide.

No. 10 of Goodwin's Official Guide, with a record of all the races run up to and including Saturday last, was issued yesterday. It has everything about past races that the racegoer wishes to know.

NEW-YORKS GET A SET-BACK.

Beaten by Philadelphia, They Lose Seventh Place.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Philadelphia, 6; New-York, 2.
Washington, 11; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 8; Baltimore, 6.
Cincinnati, 11; Pittsburg, 0.
*Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 0.
Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 1.

*Second game.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	85	36	.702
Cleveland	76	45	.628
Cincinnati	75	48	.610
Chicago	70	56	.556
Boston	68	55	.553
Pittsburg	63	59	.516
Philadelphia	60	62	.492
New-York	60	63	.488
Brooklyn	55	68	.447
Washington	54	69	.439
St. Louis	37	87	.298
Louisville	34	88	.279

Capt. Joyce's rejuvenated Giants received a set-back at the Polo Ground yesterday from their old foes, the Philadelphias. It was a sharp game from the start that the faithful "rooters" witnessed, and, although the Quakers got 6 notches and the New-Yorks 2 on the tally stick, the local enthusiasts felt cheerful over the fine playing. Both sides fielded well. The local men were a trifle slow at base running and they couldn't successfully solve Carsey's pitching. Otherwise they were all right. Meekin's pitching, however, was just what the visitors had been looking for. "Joe" Hornung, who was recently made a League umpire by "Nick" Young, judged the plays. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'H'lt'n, cf.	0	4	4	0	0	Cooley, cf.	2	3	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Hulen, ss.	2	3	1	3	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	0	2	0	D'hanty, lf.	1	2	5	0	1
Joyce, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	Th'pson, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	3	6	2	La Sole, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	Hallm'n, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Stafford, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Grady, c.	0	0	1	2	1
Wilson, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Cross, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0
Meekin, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Carsey, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	8	27	12	2	Total	6	12	27	16	2

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	6
New-York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6; New-York, 1. Two-base hits—La Joie, Tiernan. Three-base hit—Joyce. Home run—Delehanty. Sacrifice hit—Delehanty. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Stafford. First base on errors—New-York, 1; Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Carsey, 2. Struck out—By Meekin, 3; by Carsey, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Carsey, 2. Double plays—Carsey, Cross, Grady, and Hulen; Davis and Beckley. Left on bases—New-York, 9; Philadelphia, 8. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

BROOKLYN PLAYED LISTLESSLY.

So Washington Ball Players Had an Easy Victory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Brooklyns played in a half-hearted fashion to-day, and were easily defeated. Mercer pitched his second game of the series, and was in good form. His error was responsible for Brooklyn's two runs in the fifth inning. In the second inning Daly made two apparently excusable errors, but was removed from the game by Manager Foutz. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Abbey, rf.	1	2	0	1	0	Jones, rf.	1	3	2	1	0
D'ville, ss.	1	1	1	3	0	And'son, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Selbach, lf.	3	2	3	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Farrell, c.	1	1	3	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	0	4	1
Smith, 3b.	1	2	0	3	0	C'ran, ss.	0	1	4	2	1
O'Brien, 2b.	2	2	6	1	1	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Brown, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	McC'hy, lf.	0	1	0	1	0
C'tw'ht, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	Burrell, c.	0	0	3	3	2
Mercer, p.	0	0	1	3	1	Stein, p.	0	0	1	3	0
						Shoch, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	11	16*	22	14	2	Total.	2	6	24	13	5

*Griffin out for being hit by batted ball, and Burrell called out for McCarthy's interference.

Washington	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	6	—11
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Earned run—Washington, 1. First base by errors—Washington, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 3; off Stein, 4. Struck out—By Mercer, 2; by Stein, 1. Two-base hits—Selbach, O'Brien, Farrell. Cartwright. Sacrifice hits—Demontreville, Farrell, Mercer, and Stein. Double plays—Demontreville, O'Brien, and Cartwright; Corcoran and Anderson; Jones and Anderson. Stolen bases—Selbach, 2; Brown, Cartwright, and Anderson. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG, (FIRST GAME.)

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Hastings, Hughey, and Merritt; Rhines and Gray. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

(SECOND GAME.)

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 5; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Hawley and Sugden; Dwyer and Gray. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6
Boston	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	—8

Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Boston, 13. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 1. Batteries—Pond, Corbett, and Robinson; Stivetts and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	.—4	
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 4. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Griffith and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

COLONIA WON THE CUP.

Finished Just Before the Quissetta—Wasp Won in Her Class.

The yachts that started in the Autumn Sweepstakes race of the New-York Yacht Club on Tuesday morning finished the race early yesterday morning. They drifted about near the Southwest Spit until sunset, and then a light breeze sent them over the remainder of the course. The Colonia finished a little before midnight. She won in her class, the Emerald having withdrawn, and she beat the Quissetta for the cup given by John R. Drexel by 3 minutes 49 seconds. This cup was for the schooner making the best corrected time over the course.

The Uvira and Wasp were racing for the cup given by Mr. C. D. Borden for sloops. By a special agreement the Wasp was to allow the Uvira 50 per cent. additional time allowance. In spite of this allowance, the Wasp won the cup. The corrected time of these boats has not been figured yet. The table is as follows:

SCHOONERS.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Colonia	11:44:58	11:42:58	11:58:10	11:58:10
Quissetta	11:45:00	12:01:00	12:16:00	12:01:59
Emerald	11:45:00	Withdrawn.		

SLOOPS.

Wasp	11:40:00	11:43:05	12:03:05	.....
Uvira	11:40:00	12:20:00	12:40:00	.....

THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Hera	11:55:00	6:09:12	6:14:12	6:14:12
Musme	11:55:00	Time not received.		
Mai	11:55:00	Withdrawn.		

Wawa Won by Seven Seconds.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—The Wawa had an easy victory in to-day's race for thirty-footers. There were only three boats in it, Bayard Thayer's Asahi having left for Boston this morning in charge of "Nat" Watson, with thirty-one pennants flying as signals of her first-prize winnings of the season. The wind was southeast and blowing fresh. The course was sixteen miles. The Wawa got the best start and led to the finish. The turn was made as follows: Wawa, 4:14:25; Vaquero, 4:15:30; Puck, 4:16:05. The Vaquero seemed to be gaining on the beat back, but Mr. Duryea sailed her to the eastward of Gould Island, where he found less wind than did his competitors on the other side. The time was as follows:

Name.	Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Wawa, J. A. Stillman		2:40:00	5:17:15	2:37:15
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea		2:40:00	5:17:22	2:37:22
Puck, E. D. Morgan		2:40:00	5:18:48	2:38:48

The series will finish with this week's races.

FAST WORK ON WHEELS

BICYCLE RACERS PREPARING FOR CONTESTS THIS WEEK.

Michael, the Welsh Champion, Doing Some Rapid Work in Preparation for the World's Record at a Mile—Big Machines Arrive for the Pacemakers—All the "Crack" Professionals Will Be Here To-day—Murphy Around Again.

The track at Manhattan Beach yesterday was alive with fast riders. All of the cracks in the metropolitan district were training, and the stars of the professional ranks, who have been at the track for the last two or three days, were again on the cement surface. As the weather was almost perfect, some fast time was made.

"Charlie" Murphy, who met with a severe accident a couple of days ago, was out yesterday, and thinks that he will still be able to ride his five-mile exhibition against time to-morrow. He will have the greatest array of pacemakers in this event that has ever been seen in America, and the Brooklyn boy should make memorable his appearance on his home track.

"Jimmy" Michael, the Welshman, is having the Jallu brothers "pull him out" for long-distance work. He is now accustomed to the track and speaks well of it. The American hour record of 26 5-6 miles will very likely be broken in this race, and if 31 miles 5 yards, the world's record, is not equaled it will surprise the Welsh rider's admirers. For this event Michael, "Al" Weinig, Frank Starbuck, and Harry Maddox will compete. Each man will have a separate set of pacemakers—the first time such an arrangement has been attempted in this country—and when all the pacemakers are on the track they will number nearly 100.

Two sextuplets have been received at the track, and to-day a quintette from Boston will arrive. Eight "quad" teams are now training, and a small army of triplet riders and machines are on the field.

To-day "Tom" Cooper, "Tom" Butler, Bald, Ziegler, Gardiner, Owen Kimble, and other famous circuit riders will report at the track, direct from Wilkesbarre, where they rode yesterday. They will all train together, and to-morrow will be the first day of what now promises to be the greatest race meet of the year.

"Farmer" Dunn has promised the best sort of weather for the race days, as the moon does not change until Sunday.

Johnson yesterday took several sprints down the homestretch of the track, and if there are any who think that the Swede is not in excellent condition his work is refutation enough. He sprinted a quarter in less than 27 seconds, and seemed fresh after doing it.

The Long Island Railroad expects a great crowd to-morrow, and as a precaution has arranged an extra schedule of trains, connecting with boats from the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, East River. The boats will leave as follows: 5:50, 6:40, and 9:20 A. M.; 12:10, 1:30, 2:10, and 3:10 P. M.

On Saturday the ferryboats from Thirty-fourth Street will run at 5:50, 6:40, and 9:20 A. M.; 12:10, 1:30, 2, 2:30, and 3:10 P. M. From Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, trains will leave at 10:20 A. M., 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, and 3:10 P. M.

GREGORY BROTHERS SUSPENDED.

The Newark Riders in Chairman Gideon's Weekly List.

PHILADEDPHIA, Sept. 16.—Chairman Gideon's weekly bulletin of the doings of the Racing Board contains the following items of general interest:

Suspended Pending Investigation.—John Tugby, Niagara Falls; John Gregory and James Gregory, Newark, N. J.; P. D. Hackett, Atlantic City, N. J.; H. W. Hackett, Pleasantville, N. J.; Oscar Knipe, Orwigsburg, Penn., and William Knott, Pawtucket, R. I.

Suspensions Raised.—A. B. Goehler, W. D. Cleland, C. V. Horan, J. F. Higgins, W. E. De Temple, and J. T. Finn, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Knott, Pawtucket, R. I.; Floyd Brown, Boston, Mass.; Frank Smith, East Norwalk, Conn; Hanson Willison, Cumberland, Md.

The Penn Wheelmen, Reading, Penn., have been placed upon the list of those to whom the sanction privilege is denied.

Among those declared professionals are J. Fred Barry, Syracuse; Charles B. Chute, Dorchester, Mass.; E. C. Aldwell, Manchester, N. H.; C. J. Lewis, Northampton, Mass.; Floyd Brown, Boston; Frank Smith, East Norwalk, Conn.; Joseph Bowden, Providence.

Zeigler Riding in Better Form.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 16.—The League of American Wheelmen circuit meet in this city to-day was witnessed by 5,500 persons.

The half-mile open professional race was one of the best contested events of the afternoon, Zeigler winning, with Sanger second and Gardiner third. Time—1:03⅗.

The one-mile open professional race was won, after a hot contest, by Bald. Frederick Lougead was second, Thomas Butler third, and L. A. Callahan fourth. Time—2:07.

The two-mile professional handicap, with Sanger and Gardiner scratch men, was won by W. H. Williamson of Niagara Falls, (125 yards.) Quinton W. Davis of Buffalo (125 yards) was second, H. C. Clark of Denver (100 yards) third, and James Bowler of Chicago (180 yards) fourth. Time—4:36.

After the contests, Ziegler, paced by a tandem, lowered the State half-mile record from 0:55 1-5 to 0:55.

Tours for Castle Pointers.

The Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken have provided, through their road officers—C. S. Hasbrouck, W. Mittelsdorf, and C. O. Gerdts—a fine list of club runs, ending the latter part of October. It is as follows: Sept. 20—New-Brunswick, start at 6:30 A. M.; Sept. 27—Newburg, N. Y., to Hoboken, via Ramsdell Line, Sept. 26, 5 P. M.; Oct. 4—Pompton, N. J., 8:30 A. M.; Oct. 11—Mount Morrison, N. J., 8 A. M.; Oct. 18—Tottenville, S. I., 8:30 A. M.; Oct. 25—West Orange, N. J., 9 A. M.

The Vim's Racing Card.

NEWARK, Sept. 16.—The Vim Bicycle Club's race meet, which is to be held at Waverly on Oct. 3, will have the following programme of events, Amateur—One-mile for novices, one-mile scratch, half-mile scratch, one-mile for triplet teams, one-mile handicap, one and a half mile for tandem teams; Professional—One-mile scratch and one-mile handicap.

Cyclists Can Ride on This Walk.

The Long Island City Board of Aldermen at a meeting held on Tuesday evening decided to allow bicyclists to ride on the sidewalk of Thompson Avenue, between the Court House and the city line. A petition requesting this and signed by 500 persons was presented to the board. The application was made on the ground that the street was not passable and for this reason the wheelmen will be allowed to use the sidewalk until the street is repaired.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Twelve clubs have already expressed a desire to be represented in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, and a highly successful season is anticipated. The games will be rolled on Schwalbach's alleys. The rules of the American Bowling Congress will govern the play, which will begin on Nov. 10. Tuesday nights have been decided upon for the tournament games. Individual prizes will be given for the highest average score, also the largest number of strikes, and for the largest number of spares. Only two club prizes will be offered.

—Next Sunday will be "Ladies' Day" with the Century Wheelmen, when the regular club run will be to Passaic Falls. The party will start from 146 West Seventy-first Street, at 8 A. M., and the Weehawken Ferry, foot of West Forty-second Street, at 8:30 A. M. As the two last ladies' days were stormy, it is expected that the women friends of the members will turn out in force on this occasion, weather permitting.

—The Hamilton Wheelmen of Union Hill, N. J., which disbanded some time ago, has reorganized. The following officers have been elected: President—Frank De Blois; Vice President—John Biggins; Treasurer—Henry Kohlmeyer; Secretary—Edward Dimmers; Captain—Edward Ruth.

—The company which pays a big salary to "Tom" Cooper for his fast riding has offered to back him against "Johnnie" Johnson for $1,000 in a match race, best three in five heats, at distances ranging from a quarter of a mile to two miles.

—"Wheelmen's Day" at the Inter-State Fair at Trenton, will come on Sept. 28. The races will constitute a tournament in the National Circuit, and as the prizes are particularly attractive, a large list of entries is expected.

—Hatfield, the Newark "pro." "Turkey" Thompson, also of that city, and Charles Church of Philadelphia, will ride in Venezuela this Winter. They expect to sail for that country in October.

—The last club run of the season for the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn will take place next Sunday, Willet's Point being the destination. The start will be made from the clubhouse at 8 A. M.

—Ozone Park, L. I., will fall into line on Sept. 24, with a bicycle lantern parade. It will be conducted by the Amaryllis Wheeling Club of Queens County.

—President "Fred" Keer, of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, is on a visit to Nantucket.

A Golf Cup for Robert Goelet, Jr.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—Junior golfers played to-day for the cup given by Robert Goelet. It was won by his son, Robert Goelet, Jr. The contest was eighteen holes, medal play, and the conditions generally were favorable to good golf. The scores of the leading men were as follows:

Name.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Robert Goelet, Jr.	118	24	94
Austin Gray	125	30	95
V. R. G. King	129	30	99
R. W. Goelet	127	18	109
W. F. Hoffman	129	18	111

W. G. Barnwell, P. Livermore, and William Hoffman also played.

Tennis by Newport Cottagers.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—The eleventh annual lawn tennis tournament of cottagers was concluded to-day at the Casino with finals in doubles. J. K. and L. Willing beat R. L. Willing and Beverly Robinson, Jr., 6—9, 6—3, 6—4.

Minor Sporting Notes.

—American horses had little luck in England yesterday. Mr. Lorillard's Dolinka ran third in the Norfolk and Suffolk handicap, at a mile, at the Yarmouth meeting. His gelding Dacotah II. was unplaced in a mile selling race, and his filly Belisama ran unplaced in a race for two-year-old maidens. At Warwick Mr. Wishard's Hugh Penny ran unplaced in a handicap at five furlongs.

—The New-Jersey Athletic Club has decided to enter a team to represent the club in the team race that will be given by the New-York Athletic Club at its Fall games, Sept. 26. The team will be selected from this list: C. A. Sulzer, W. DuBois, W. Prendergast, J. E. Fitzpatrick, W. Cohen, H. D. Bannister, and R. E. Marvel.

—Members of the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn, who have occupied a boathouse at the foot of South Tenth Street for thirteen years, have been notified that they must vacate their house. A club committee is now looking for a new site, which may be found at either Canarsie, Gravesend Bay, or Flushing.

—The American Yacht Club announces that, owing to the absence of the Commodore, the Forest Me Not, kindly loaned by the Messrs. Butler, will act as the judges' boat at Saturday's regatta.

—Daniel McLeod defeated Thomas McMahon in a wrestling match at Cleveland, Tuesday night in three straight falls, in 0:21½, 0:12, and 0:10.

—Paterson's Atlantic League ball team will play the Oritani Club at Hackensack on Saturday.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair, easterly to southeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion early Thursday morning, northeasterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, WESTERN FLORIDA, EASTERN FLORIDA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly, cooler Thursday afternoon or night. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, southerly winds, becoming northerly, slightly cooler in northern portion. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, variable winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, showers, light southerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, showers, followed by fair in southern portions, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, light to fresh variable winds. WISCONSIN and IOWA, fair, preceded by showers in southeast portions, light northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, northerly to northwesterly winds. MISSOURI, fair, preceded by showers in northern portion, cooler, variable winds, becoming northerly. KANSAS and COLORADO, fair, southerly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair, northerly winds.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
Reliable Carpets.
Times are improving and higher prices coming, so choose now.
LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

EXCURSIONS.

ERIE RAILROAD.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH,
SHOHOLA GLEN
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00. ROUND TRIP. $1.00.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.
Returning, leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."
HOTEL BRISTOL,
5th Av. and 42d St.,
within three minutes' walk of Grand Central Depot and the Elevated Railroads. APPOINTMENTS AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE.
A select, quiet, and home like hotel; cuisine and service first-class. Rates greatly reduced.
CHARLES L. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.
AUTUMN MEETING, SEPT. 7 TO OCT. 3.
SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:15 P. M.
Boats leave foot EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., (via L. I. R. R.,) 12:50, 1:10 P. M.
Boats leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., (Culver Route,) 11:10, 11:40

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Some Private Sales—Details of the Auction Transactions.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for John Cullen to Theodore Goetze of Astoria two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue.

Messrs. Schrag & Richtberg have sold for Mrs. John Eichler, through her attorney, Jacob Siegel, at $70,000, the four-story business building 254 Sixth Avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. sold in partition to H. C. Strobel, at $15,100, the property at 106 Mott Street, east side, 99.1¾ feet south of Hester Street; 25.8¾ by 94.1 by 25.1¾ by 94.1, with two-story brick and frame tenement in front and three-story frame tenement in rear.

The Sheriff's auctioneers, Messrs. Kleinau, Lutz & Co., sold under execution the one-half part of Henry Vogel's interest in 211 Bowery, three-story brick and frame tenement, lot 22.6 by 70 by 22.8 by 90, to Edwin Freund, for $3,000, and one-half interest in 1½ Rivington Street, five-story brick tenement, lot 30 by 45 by 30.1 by 45.3, to Albert Kraus, for $4,000.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 103 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 21.6 feet east of Park Avenue, 18.6 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,680; on prior mortgage, $20,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, 3,097 Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-story stone-front building, with store. Due on judgment, $12,900.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 216 West Sixty-fifth Street, five-story brick tenement, Mrs. Mary Jordan owner; cost, $10,000.

One two-story frame dwelling on the southeast corner of South Vernon Park and St. Owens Place and Lane, 562.9 feet east of White Plains Avenue, B. Garland, owner; cost $4,000.

Ten five-story brick flats on the northeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Louis Reichman, of 221 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; cost, $100.

Three two-story frame dwellings on the east side of Cambrelling Avenue, 161, 185, and 210 feet south of Pelham Avenue, Sarah A. Lisk of 2,706 Marion Avenue, owner; cost, $10,500.

One two-story frame dwelling on the southeast corner of Pelham Road and Lee Avenue, Frank Faulhaber of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, owner; cost, $2,000.

One two-story frame tenement on the west side of Delancey Street, 100 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, Arthur C. Weldenhann of 507 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; cost, $2,500.

No. 8 West Seventeenth Street, alterations to brick offices and dwellings, American Jersey Cattle Club owner; cost, $3,500.

Southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-Seventh Street, alterations to brick hotel, J. E. Brannigan, owner; cost, $50.

No. 969 Third Avenue, alterations to brick hotel, Herman Joveshof, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 240 East Eightieth Street, alterations to brick store and dwelling, Elizabeth Denneckes, owner; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, alterations to stone and brick clubhouse, (Old London Street,) Henry Hilton owner; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 16.

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 450 ft w of Marmion Av, 20x100; James F. Goeghegan and wife to Albert Ludwig..... $4,000
115TH ST, 121 East; Moses and Berman Ehrenreich to Jakob Heusser..... 1
2D AV, 1,927; Hugo Cohn and wife to Krene Epstein..... 1
57TH ST, 231 East; Rosetta and Abraham J. Corn and Philip Levy to Emma K. Ritzler..... 1
130TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Daniel Diehl and wife to Gertrude H. Diehl..... 1
LEWIS ST, w s, 150 ft s of Delancey St, 25x75; Emelia Treubig to George Gossman..... ....
SAME PROPERTY; George Gossman and wife to Emelia and Joseph Greubig..... ....
48TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Pauline Helsa to John Engel and wife.. 1
54TH ST, 338 East; Adeline R. Thacher to Eliza Hutson..... 2,100
HENRY ST, 28; Francis L. Donohue, referee, to Jacob Klingenstein..... 7,000
CHARLES ST, 129; Daniel W. Smith and another, executors of Henry L. Cronk, to Hermann Thalman..... 14,500
CHRISTOPHER ST, 14; Edward Kirby to Margaret Brophy, trustee..... 1
2D AV, n e corner of 1st St, 81.6x75.9x 67.4x84.4; Theodore C. Gross and wife to David H. Bates, trustee..... 1
104TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft s of 30th St, 24.8x 100; Huntington Page and wife to George Jeremiah, executor, &c., of George A. Jeremiah..... 17,000
22D ST, 403 West; Gertrude V. C. Hamilton to Jacob Appell..... 1
WEST END AV, e s, 60.8 ft s of 88th St, 20x100; William H. Blair, referee, to Thomas Stokes..... 23,000
90TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 50x 100.11; Gustav Forsgren to Gustav Forsgren and wife..... 1
PARK AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 97th St, 50.4x 100; Daniel McL. Quackenbush to Esther A. Wheaton..... 1
127TH ST, s s, 151 ft w of 3d Av, 53.5x 99.11; Carsten H. Bohlen and wife to John Van Doisen..... 1
MADISON AV, n w corner of 103d St, 25.10x60; Joseph J. Schreiner and George Frenell and wives to Julius Schlag and wife..... 1
109TH ST, 121 East; Mary McClure to Matilda Jackson..... ....
40TH ST, n s, 39 ft e of 5th Av, 21x75.8x irregular; Angelo Adamo to William H. Scott..... 91
90TH ST, 220 and 222 East, half part; Henry Walz to Sophia Walz..... ....
SAME PROPERTY; Thomas H. Bulelish and wife to Henry Walz..... 37,200
105TH ST, 166 West; Amanda McMann to William A. Rogers..... 100
103D ST, 109 and 111 West; Henry Junge to Edmund E. Murphy..... 10
122D ST, s s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Philip Braender and wife to Herman A. Bente..... 10
146TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Grand Boulevard, or Public Drive, 99.11x150; John R. Agnew to Marx and Moses Ottinger and others..... 1
105TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; George H. Gilman to Henry Junge..... 100
BOSTON AV, s e corner of 164th St, 53.8x 96x50x76.5; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Emsign O. Beale..... 1,500
156TH ST, s s, 84.4 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 16.8x100; Annie and Arthur Jesser to David Wallace Barton..... 4,500
BATHGATE AV, e s, 150.10 ft s of 179th St, 18x82.8x18x82; Caroline A. Blair to Edward L. Johnston and James Fulton.. 1
LOT 147, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; John Schreyer to Edward Elliott..... 1,500
WASHINGTON ST, n s, 150 ft e of Union Av, 25x102; Annie M. Lyon to August Hagemeyer..... 100
TRAVERS ST, n e s, 155 ft s e of Prince Av, 31.9x100.3x50x113.8; Walter J. Lee to Rose F. Huyler..... 1
LOT 224, Block F, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to William P. Doty..... 600
LOT 73, Block B, same map; Charles Knauf and wife to Frederick S. Leland..... 3,200

Recorded Leases.

BROKAW, Isaac V., to Louis Sherry; 44th St, 8, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 25x102, 2 years..... $2,835
JAME to same; same property, 1 year 21 days..... 2,835
FINN, Morris, to Anna M. Angino; 236 East 97th St, 5 years..... 1,080
HOYT, Francis S., executor of George A. Hoyt, to Charles Weber; 532 East 13th St, 3 years..... 840
POHALSKI, Flora, to Giovanni Cuaci; 1,650 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 480
CAMPBELL, Mary A., to Claus H. Hinck; 2,008 and 2,010 1st Av, 2 years..... 2,700
MONTELL, Emma, to Barnet House and Lewis Cowen; 11 West 30th St, store and cellar, 4¾ years..... $1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

APPELL, Jacob, to Gertrude V. C. Hamilton; 493 West 22d St, 3 years..... $12,000
BEALE, Ensign O., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Boston Av, s e corner of 164th St, 3 years..... 18,000
JAME to same; same property, 1 year.. 2,000
BENTE, Herman A., to executors, &c., of Edward J. King; s s of 122d St, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 5 years..... 16,000
BARTON, David W., to Annie, wife of Arthur Jesser; s s of 156th St, 83.4 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 5 years..... 1,000
COHEN, Heyman, to Ida Levinson; 61 Hester St, installments..... 3,500
COUILLARD, Clara C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4 West 47th St, 2 years..... 20,000
ELLIOTT, Edward, to John Schreyer; Lot 147, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 3 years..... 1,000
EGGER, Anna B., and Caroline Blust, to Johanna M. Miller; w s of Eagle Ave, 176.8 ft s of Westchester Ave, 3 years. 12,000
ECKERT, Jacob, and wife, to Jacob Rupert; w s of Benson Av, 50 ft n of Carr St, St. Ann's Av, n w corner of Carr St, demand..... 3,500
FAIELLA, Joseph, and wife, to Frederick Dillemuth and wife; s s of Jacob, Lot 536, map of S. Cambreling, 3 years..... 3,500
GILBERT, Frank W., and wife, and Robert L. Gilbert, to Randolph W. Townsend; 28 and 30 West 134th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 38,000
HORGAN, Martha W., and Fannie G. Slattery, to Judson S. Todd; n s of 33d St, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 65,000
JOHNSON, Edward L., and wife, and James Fulton and wife, to Caroline A. Blair; e s of Bathgate Av, 150.10 ft s of 179th St, 2 years..... 880
KRUG, Emma, to J. Montgomery Strong and another; n s of 113th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 4 days..... 25,000
KAVANAGH, William J., to Eliza Tilly; n s of Oakland Place, 124 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 2,500
LIBBEY, Jonas M. and Frederick A., to Frederick P. Sands and another, trustees of Austin L. Sands; Fort Washington Ridge Road, or Av, w s at n s of lands conveyed to William Libbey, 1 year.. 25,000
LUDWIG, Albert, to James F. Geoghegan and wife; n s of Fairmount Place, 450 ft w of Marmion Av, 4 years..... 850
MAHON, John, to Peter Doelger; 1st Av, s w corner of 73d St, demand..... 4,500
MARVIN, Jennie A., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; e s of Arthur Av, 692.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 1 year..... 1,500
O'BRIEN, Patrick, to Mount Morris Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Lot 105, Block 2,523, map of 272 lots of Kemp estate, installments..... 2,625
REID, Rose A. and Charles E., to Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 104, Block 2,523, map of Kemp estate, installments..... 2,625
ROGERS, William A., to Amanda McMann; 166 West 105th St, installments.. 4,000
ROONEY, William P., and John J. Duffy to Harris D. Colt, trustee of Marie L. Cameron; n s of 51st St, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 28,000
SPENCE, Lewis H., to Trustees of the Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church, New-Jersey; s s of 75th St, 37 ft e of Riverside Drive, 21x80, 3 years..... 30,000
SCHMUCK, Otto, to Eva A. Bell; n s of 162d St, 212.11 ft w of 3d Av, demand.... 10,000
SCHLEICHARD, John, and wife to Peter Doelger; 330 and 332 East 93d St, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 22,000
MORSE, William H., to Mary McCabe; 3d Av, s w corner of 4th St, Wakefield, 5 years..... 2,375
MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg and wives to Amelia A. Fallon, guardian; Tinton Av, n w s, part of Lot 18, map of Woodstock, 3 years..... 4,000
BOHMER, Ferdinand, Jr., and wife to Theodore F. Jackson and others; w s of Courtlandt Av 48 ft s of 159th St, note.. 1,279
BRADLEY, C. Cole, to Henry D. Chapin; 50th St, n s, 621 ft w of 5th Av, lease, 3 years..... 8,000
BOVINO, Rosaria C., to Antonio Isoldi; 324 East 115th St, installments..... 3,000
HASSELBERGER, Friedrich, and wife to Daniel Yung and wife; 353 East 50th St, 5 years..... 5,000
SNEAD, Mary F., to Stephen G. Bogert, trustee of Richard J. Morgan; 170 West 88th St, 5 months..... 1,650
SCHLEICHARD, John, and wife to Peter Doelger; 328 East 93d St, 1 year..... 1,000
SAME to Peter Doelger and another, executors of Joseph S. Doelger; same property, 5 years..... 10,000
SKRIVANCK, Joseph, and wife to Wenzel Fischer; Lot 81, map of Hunt estate, 3 years..... 250
THALMAN, Herman, to executors of Henry L. Cronk; 129 Charles St, 3 years..... 9,000
UREN, Christiana, to Jacob A. Zimmermann; s s of 100th St, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 10,750
WHEATON, Esther A., to Josephine B. Hartell; e s of Park Av, 25.5 ft n of 97th St, 5 years..... 20,000
WOOLLEY, James V. S., and wife to Edwin Baldwin, trustee; e s of Park Av, 36.5 ft n of 91st St, 3 years..... 8,250
WHITLOCK, William and Bache McE., and wives to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 37th St, 206 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 22,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

RESCHER, Henry, Jr., to John H. Metzler..... $750
HART, Bernard J., to Catharine V. W. Battin..... 1
HASSBY, August C., to Anna C. S. Hassey..... 10,000
SAME to Helena Gilman..... 2,517
JENKINS, Edward, to James Williams.. 1
KUSCHE, William, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank..... 10,145
KURTZ, Frederick L., to John H. Hankinson, and another, trustees..... 1
LEVINSON, Ida, to Joseph Friedman.... 1
NOBLE, Francis L., to Elleh P. Kellogg and another, trustees..... 5,000
SCHNAIER, Celia, trustee of Jennette Gerstle, to the United States Trust Company, to assignment..... 2
TOWNSEND, Randolph W., to Abram C. Gibson, executor of Benjamin F. Roe.... 10,000
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 2,500
WOLF, Charles, to Solomon Scheuer..... 2,540
ZIMMERMANN, Jacob A., to Frederick A. Snow..... 1

Lis Pendens.

ESSEX ST, n s, 22; Nathan Levy against Philip Roth and others. (Foreclosure of mortgage.)
113TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 175x100.11; William H. McWhirter against David Steinfeld. (Foreclosure of mortgage.)
120TH ST, n s, 226.5 ft e of Pleasant Av, 65.3x 100.11; James T. Blandford against Joseph Robinson and William H. Stockwell. (Foreclosure of mortgage.)
VALENTINE AV, s w corner of 182d St, 150x250; Etta Forgotston against Matthew J. McKeon. (Foreclosure of mortgage.)
46TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Broadway, 20x100.11; Jennie W. Francke against Kate L. Westerfield. (Foreclosure of mortgage.)
153RD ST, s s, 350 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Samuel Campbell against Henry Pfeifer and others. (Foreclosure of mortgage.)
WALL ST, 114; West St, 139; Vesey St, 110, and Front St, 261; Robert H. McCracken and Edward J. H. Tamsen, Sheriff, against James Pendleton and others. (Notice of attachment.)
SAME PROPERTY; D. Sullivan & Co. and Sheriff, against same. (Similar attachment.)
LIBERTY ST, 112; Jefferson M. Levy against Elizabeth W. Chanley. (Action for specific performance.)
52D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x92.6x—x96.1; William N. Crane and another, trustees of Walter F. Brush, Jr., against Charles W. McAlpin. (Foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

165TH ST, n s, entire front between Jackson and Forest Av; Low & Flogan against George Tremberger, owner and contractor. $167
PENFOLD AV, e s, 100 ft s of Suburban Place, 85x100; Penfold Av, e s, 88 ft n of Suburban Place, 66x100; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against Henry Ehrhardt, owner and contractor..... 1,846
34TH ST, 316 to 320 East; Laurence Houlihan against Bernard Blumenthal, owner; Thomas McGlaughlin, contractor..... 500
TREMONT AV, e s, 250.8 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x99.4; Thomas McElrath against Arthur A. Swaury, owner; Metropolitan Building Company contractor.. 293
ALLEN ST, 156 to 166; Bertha Comisky against John Leonard, owner; Charles Miller, contractor..... 59
56TH ST, 342 to 344 West; V. Hugo Koehler against Theodore C. Gross, owner and contractor..... 2,900
102D ST and Madison Av, s w corner, 70x 100.11; Catharine McGuckin against estate of Julius Lipman, owner; Annie C. Moyle, contractor..... 1,650
138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 250x 100; Daniel Fitzpatrick against George Webster, owner; J. Wazatter, contractor. 49
LEXINGTON AV, e s, entire front between 99th and 100th Sts; same against Nat Hall & Son, owners; Edward Schmidt, contractor..... 48
68TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 100x 100; same against Wagner & Collins, owners; J. Wazetter, contractor..... 75
CHERRY ST, 230 and 236; Peter J. Cooney against Herman Wertheim, owner; Richard S. Parks, contractor..... 189
MELROSE AV, w s, extends from 155th St to 156th St, 200x50; same against Michael Riley, owner; Richard S. Parks, contractor..... 7
CONCORD ST, w s, 125 ft s of Kossuth Place, 25x100; Alvah H. Moore against Henry Ratjen, owner and contractor.. 40
182D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100; same against George G. Youngs, owner and contractor..... 71
169TH ST, s w corner of Fox St, 80x80; Prince & Kinkel Iron Works against Elizabeth A. Toole, owner and contractor..... 410

STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—The following cases were argued to-day:

Annie L. Corcoran, respondent, against the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Brinner & Newcomb for respondent; H. C. Loop and A. T. Clearwater for appellant.

The Sewer Commissioners of Amsterdam, appellants, against Timothy Sullivan, William A. Sweet, and Ralph S. Bowen, respondents.—Argued by W. B. Dunlap for appellants; M. E. and G. W. Driscoll for respondents.

Robert A. McGillis et al., respondents, against Ewen McGillis et al., appellants.—Argued by H. W. Hayden for respondents; Hun & Johnston and Henry T. Kellogg for appellants.

Harriet Stoutenburg, respondent, against Egbert Humphrey, appellant.—Argued by Charles Irwin for respondent; James Jenkins for appellant.

Thomas Little, respondent, against the Kingston City Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Brinner & Newcomb for respondent; Amos Van Etten for appellant.

The following is the calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 95, 96, 97, 104, 26, 36, 37, 64.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1—White vs. Cuthbert. 2—New-York and Westchester Water Company vs. New-York Jockey Club. 3—Matter of Henry. 4—Jordan vs. Alfke. 5—Matter of Whitehead. 6—Casey vs. Parraga. 7—Thomas vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 8—Matter of Davidson Son's Marble Company. 9—Matter of Roth. 10—People, &c., vs. Rudolph. 11—County Club Land Association vs. Lohbaner. 12—People, &c., vs. Rosenfeld. 13—Frazer vs. Mahuken. 14—Mandels vs. Wright. 15—Butman vs. Butman. 16—Lanahan vs. Cole. 17—McConnell vs. McConnell. 18—Goodman vs. J. J. Little & Co. 19—Wendel vs. Embler. 20—Shanks vs. Burhaus. 21—Ford vs. O'Connor. 22—Balz vs. Underhill. 23—Shrady vs. Shrady. 24—Matter of Warren. 25—May vs. Sentenne. 26—Harlem Savings Bank vs. Bunce. 27—Debevoise vs. Hartell. 28—Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. Everson. 29—Gillertson vs. Forty-second Street, &c., Railroad Company. 30—Winthrop vs. Barnard. 31—Meyer vs. Damm. 32—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. O'Callaghan. 33—People, &c., vs. Moffat. 34—Shattuck vs. Shattuck. 35—Murtaugh vs. Pigott. 36—Cheever vs. Martin. 37—Joelson vs. Daggett. 38—Goldmark vs. Goldmark. 39—Foster vs. Shea. 40—Kelly vs. East River Gas Company of Long Island. 41—Matter of Levy. 42—Larvison vs. Tuttle. 43—Matter of Steckler. 44—Lowerre vs. Mayor, &c. 45—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Myers. 46—Georgia Mining, Manufacturing, and Investment Company vs. Metropolitan Trust Company of New-York. 47—Matter of Fitch. 48—Matter of Ray. 49—Stephenson vs. Fulton Construction Company. 50—Matter of Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A.M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Clarisse Langon, Wilhelmina Perschel, Angelo Colucci, John Tully, Henry Maguire, Christian Gies, William E. Rudischhauser, Sarah E. Youmans, Augustus T. Voorhees. At 2 P. M.: Katharina Diestler, Juliet S. Snow, Magdalena A. Leggett, Catharine B. Linsly.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—At 10:30 A. M.: No. 1185—Will of Adelaide Buchanan. No. 1194—Will of Casilda De R. Daussa.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Wharton vs. Biglin—James L. Bennett. Deghuee vs. Kelly—Isaac B. Brennan.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Brush vs. Guion—Francis D. Hoyt. Seuling vs. Seuling—David B. Ogden.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Goodrich, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Harriet R. Newell and Matthew Mickleborough, &c.

The accounting in the estates of Edward Curran, Catharine Oldrin, Richard Oliver, Gottlieb R. Muenckler, Maria Menninger, John Menninger, Albert Sleicher, Noyes G. Palmer, Christian Huber, John R. Ely, Edmond H. Walsh, Hugh J. Duffy, Katharina Bernzott, Mary H. Sanger, Emma L. Parmelee, Margaret A. Fields, Gustavus A. Smith, Mary L. Edwards, Thomas T. Spencer, Julia Grice, Aimee Hartmann, and Susannah Langhorst.

The transfer tax of Margaret Callahan.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—AARON KOHN.—The Sheriff yesterday received executions for $69,168 against Aaron Kohn, surviving partner of Dreyfus, Kohn & Co., importers of silks and millinery, at 35 and 37 Greene Street, in favor of Ella Dreyfus; for $30,964, for money loaned to the firm, in favor of William Rothschild & Son; for $22,382, due on notes, and in favor of Emanuel Springer for $15,347 for money loaned. Dreyfus, Kohn & Co. made an assignment July 30, and since then Moses G. Rosenblatt, the "Company," has died. Schedules of the firm were filed yesterday, showing absolute liabilities, $531,026; contingent liabilities, $25,895; nominal assets, $515,743; actual assets, $304,958. The assets consist of stocks, nominal, $198,059; actual, $160,821; outstanding, nominal, $220,093; actual, $110,000; other accounts and claims, nominal, $97,591; actual, $94,637. They also have a claim against the United States Government for excessive duties on hat trimmings of $450,000. The bond of the assignee was increased from $200,000 to $310,000. The Lawyers' Surety Company is on the bond.

—F. G. & I. N. VAN VLIET.—Schedules of F. G. & I. N. Van Vliet, maltsters at 402 Produce Exchange Building and at Newark, N. J., filed yesterday, show total liabilities of $579,888, of which there are direct, $338,457; contingent, $541,531. The nominal assets are $977,430; actual assets, $435,899. The actual assets consist of stock of barley and malt, $58,992; patents of machines for wiring corks in bottles, $40,000; machines, $3,208; real estate in Newark, $300,000; at Newtown, L. I., $5,500; accounts, $26,083; cash, $1,956; office furniture, $100. The nominal assets are claims against the Springfield Brewing Company of Springfield, Mass., $431,809; against Levi Cook of Chicago, $71,787, and claims against several other persons. The contingent liabilities are principally for indorsements of notes of the Springfield Brewing Company, and the latter appears as a creditor for $147,272.

—NEW-YORK SHIRT COMPANY.—Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, attorneys for J. Sternglanz & Co., shirt manufacturers, under the style of the New-York Shirt Company, at 24 and 26 White Street, this city, and at the Albany Penitentiary, who made an assigment Sept. 3 with liabilities of $150,000, stated yesterday that the firm offers to compromise at 50 cents on the dollar, 10 cents cash, and the balance in notes at two, four, six, and eight months, with glit-edged indorsement, and that creditors are rapidly accepting the offer.

—MARGARET JONES.—Margaret Jones, dealer in dry and fancy goods, at 58 Manhattan Street, made an assignment yesterday to William E. Deane, giving a preference to Kate C. Mulcahy for $357. The business was established about four years ago by P. J. McLaughlin, who gave a bill of sale of it last January to Mrs. Jones, who is his mother-in-law, for $2,675. It was said that she made a mortgage on it for that amount to secure her for money loaned to him. She carried a stock of about $3,000.

—HENRY A. OAKLEY.—William J. Moran has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry A. Oakley, broker in securities at 71 Broadway, on the application of Esther Gibson, who obtained a judgment against him in Rochester for $754. He was President and Vice President of the Howard Insurance Company between 1866 and 1890 and President of the Continental Trust Company from its organization in March, 1890, to February, 1893.

—ROGER V. BONNELL.—Deputy Sheriff Dunphy yesterday received an execution for $20,551 against Roger V. Bonnell, real estate, of 251 Fifth Avenue, in favor of Elizabeth W. Aldrich for balance due for rent of the New-Jordan apartment house, Seventy-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at the rate of $23,000 per annum. His business for several years past has been in leasing apartment houses and flats and sub-letting them.

—SULPHUR LUMBER COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has received an execution for $50,707 against the Sulphur Lumber Company of Sulphur Station, Texas, in favor of John M. Bemis, on notes of the company. An attachment was obtained against the company some time ago, which was served on C. P. Huntington, who was supposed to hold some bonds of the company.

—HENRY J. MERLE.—An order was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday appointing Isaac Marks receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry J. Merle of Merle & Co., stationers, formerly for many years at 64 Wall Street, on the application of Louise Merle.

—DAVID F. MANN.—William H. Janes has been appointed, on the application of Joseph P. Slaton, receiver in supplementary proceedings for David F. Mann, dealer in cloaks at 70 West Twenty-third Street, who failed last May.

Out of Town.

—AMESBURY CARRIAGE COMPANY.—The Amesbury Carriage Company of Amesbury, Mass., assigned yesterday to Dudley Porter of Haverhill and W. E. Biddle of Amesbury. Liabilities about $50,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name of the debtor being the first given:

BLEFFERT, Anna M.—John F. Eifert.. $1,079
BRENNAN, Edward P.—William P. Willis and another..... 481
BAMBERGER, Peter C.—Emilie Hofferbert..... 26
BETONYI, Hattie S.—W. and J. Sloane.. 33
BLUMAUER, Simon and Samuel F., and Marcus A. Myers—The Germania Bank of the City of New-York..... 334
SAME—Same..... 318
BONNELL, Roger V.—Elizabeth W. Aldrich..... 20,551
CAFFREY, Thomas—James Rorke..... 96
CASPERFELD, Henry A.—The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company..... 2,603
SAME—Same..... 2,783
CLARK, John J., Jr.—Frederick Southack and another..... 111
CRAIG, Adam and Annie—Hyman and Henry Sonn..... 1,961
DAVIS, Simon, and others—Isaac Sprung.. 382
DAVIDOW, Richard—East River Gas Company of Long Island City..... 18
DIEHL, Philip A. and Elizabeth—Emma W. Inglee, executrix..... 139
DOW, John—Same..... 22
DREYER, William C.—Thomas Perew.... 128
EHRENFELD, Henry J. and Rebecca—Marie L. Kendall..... 117
FALK, George W., and Isaac L.—James Talcott..... 2,642
FARWELL, Lucy C.—East River Gas Company of Long Island City..... 39
FAUST, Johanna—Same..... 27
FLESCHER, Annie—Same..... 18
FERRIS, David, and Joseph Raehill—Joseph Hahn and others..... 109
GUMBINNER, Emil—Western Union Telegraph Company..... 91
HENDERSON, Brice—Frank M. Eldridge. 80
HOLSTEIN, Moritz—Albert D. Kubie.... 172
HOLBROOK, Eugene C., and others—Horace and Albert A. Remington..... 896
HURLEY, Daniel—William H. Hussey and another..... 511
KAYSER, Jacob J.—The Hilson Company.. 40
KRAUS, Leontine R.—East River Gas Company of Long Island City..... 9
KEEGAN, Bernard M.—Same..... 131
KOHN, Aaron—Ella Dreyfus..... 30,454
SAME—William and Frederick W. Rothschild..... 22,863
KOHN, Aaron—Emanuel Springer..... 15,847
KOPETSKY, Lena—D. Sander and Thomas Sullivan..... 750
KOPPER, Henry J., and George R. Lansing—Samuel Robert..... 227
KLAGES, Ernest and Mary—Elmer A. Miller..... 74
KNUTTI, "Jake," and another—Henry W. Gordon..... 273
LINNER, Elizabeth—Louis V. Freund..... 33
McGINNIS, John—Karl Weinstock..... 98
MEYER, William—Daniel J. Loewenthal. 226
MERTENS, Charles—George E. Ketcham and others..... 427
MULLER, William—Jacob Ruppert..... 1,729
MYERS, Samuel F., and others—The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company..... 2,386
NORTH AMERICAN RUBBER COMpany—Alfred S. Orchard, receiver..... 139
OLYMPIC CYCLE MANUFACTURING Company—G. H. Haulenbeck..... 457
O'REILLY, Thomas—Frederick E. Keppler. 175
PADULA, Frank—Matthew Cox..... 29
PELZ, Julius and Morris—Jacob S. and Mayer S. Bernheimer..... 341
PHILLIPS, Peter N. and Margaret—Fuller & Warren Company..... 273
PHILLIPS, Oscar—Reading Hardware Company..... 315
PHELPS, Louis W., and another—The Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New-York..... 186
RICHARDSON, Henry—George H. Ismon.. 215
ROSENBAUM, Henry V.—John L. Macauley..... 85
ROLLAND, Julius—Jacob and Carl Strauss..... 556
SULPHUR LUMBER COMPANY—John M. Bemis..... 50,707
SCHWEIZER, Samuel, and others—George F. Victor and others..... 1,792
SAME—Leon Hess and others..... 1,176
STEWART, Emma and Alexander—The Mutual Bank..... 8,703
SMITH, Martha T.—The Mutual Bank.... 530
SATTERLEE, Elizabeth K.—Thomas Perew..... 128
SATTERLEE, Douglas R., and another—Same..... 133
SATTERLEE, Douglas R.—Same..... 128
SILBERBLATT, Jane—Fredericka Klossett..... 166
SCHWEIZER, Samuel, and others—Herman Schiffer and another..... 434
SAME—Richard Passavant and others.... 449
SAME—William E. Iselin and others..... 281
SAME—Henry A. Caesar and others..... 84
SWEETMAN, Jacob—Isaac Lewis and others..... 122
SON, Benjamin A. and Louis A.—Louis Schreiber and another..... 474
THE MAYOR, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York—Caroline Limpert..... 11,074
THE MAYOR, Aldermen, and Coramonalty of the City of New-York—Carl L. Lewenstein..... 250
TSCHENLIN, George H.—Whitehead Brothers Company..... 130
TRAINOR, Owen—H. Koehler & Co..... 387
WALKER, Isaac Parker—Nathaniel Witherell..... 200
WOLFSTEIN, Nathan H.—Jacob S. and Mayer S. Bernheimer..... 356
WILLIAMS, Harvey C.—Charles Benner... 29
YATES, Mary and John—Frederick Goll.. 135
ZARCADO, Louis—East River Gas Company of Long Island City..... 10

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—George B. Inman Contract Company of New-York City, to contract for the construction of water works, gas and electric light works, electric railroads, &c.; capital, $10,000. Directors—George B. Inman and Edwin L. Hunt of New-York City and George Frohl of Brooklyn.

—Sea Beach Land Company of Brooklyn, to deal in Coney Island real estate; capital, $600,000. Directors—John Barker, Terry Parker, Thomas J. Sanson, Edward P. Shields, and Duane P. Cobb of New-York City.

—Silver Plate Company of New-York City, to manufacture and deal in silverware and silverplated ware; capital, $25,000. Directors—Emil Magnus, Stephen C. Duval, and Charles E. Goetz of New-York City.

—The Dunkirk Medicine Company; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frederick K. Lyon, William Weiner, Arthur J. Scott, and Lewis E. Edson of Dunkirk.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, PARK AVE. & 62D STREET.
ABSOLUTE FIREPROOF.
SEVERAL CHOICE APARTMENTS TO RENT. WELL LIGHTED, VENTILATED, AND HANDSOMELY DECORATED, AND WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
J. C. WHITNEY, 346 BROADWAY, N. Y. LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING.

THE WASHINGTON,
NO 29 WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEST. Desirable apartments to let, unfurnished, from October 1st.
Apply to Superintendent, or
Douglas Robinson & Co.,
55 LIBERTY STREET.

"POILLON,"
Central Park West, corner 61st St.
Elegant apartments; all modern conveniences. Ready for occupancy on September 1st.
For information please apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., AGENTS, 51 Liberty, or to owner on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET. Consisting of two, three, or four rooms.
CUMBERLAND,
Broadway, 22d St., and 5th Av.
Elevator all night; steam heat; gas and service free; meals served in rooms if desired.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

IN THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1, 1896, on personal application or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

The Benedick,
NO. 80 EAST WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Attractive bachelor apartments to rent; fireproof building.
CHAS. S. BROWN, 59 LIBERTY ST.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 9 ROOMS, bath, and butler's pantry. 330 East 17th St., corner 50 feet front, overlooking Stuyvesant Square. Apply to Janitor.

120 EAST 34TH.—Fine apartments to rent from Oct. 1; electric light and coal and wood for range supplied; liveried servants. Apply on premises.

MODERN APARTMENTS, BETWEEN 23D AND 59th Sts., from

BUSINESS MEN IN POLITICS

HAT TRADE'S McKINLEY AND GOLD HEADQUARTERS OPEN.

Mayor Strong, Gen. Horace Porter, and Others Speak—Noonday Meeting of Dry Goods Men Overflowed a Large Hall—Commercial Travelers Disappointed in Not Hearing W. D. Bynum—West Side Merchants' Flag.

The members of the Hat Trade McKinley and Hobart Sound Money and Sound Government Club opened headquarters at 28 and 30 Waverley Place yesterday.

Mr. W. B. Thom presided. He congratulated the club upon the large membership roll and the lively interest which, he said, was being manifested in the organization.

Mayor Strong, who made a brief address, said that he had received a letter from a colored clergyman of Boston, in which the writer had given one of the clearest and most comprehensive presentments of the political issues of the day that the Mayor had ever read. Mr. Strong said that the colored people had become as deeply interested and were as intelligent as most other people regarding National affairs.

Gen. Horace Porter declared that sound money was the true basis of prosperity. Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, who followed Gen. Porter, urged his hearers to do all in their power to elect the Republican National ticket. Frank Fort of New-Jersey congratulated the club upon the ownership of handsomely fitted up headquarters.

Among the members of the club who participated in yesterday's opening of the headquarters were Charles Biggs, W. T. Brigham, R. R. Bonar, R. J. Van Sickle, W. T. Alexander, Charles H. Merritt, R. Maynard, J. A. Dermody, E. Denzer, Fred Berg, S. Simonson, Robert Dunlap, William Carroll, James L. Carr, C. A. Wharton, N. B. Day, N. S. W. Vanderhoef, E. M. Knox, L. H. Rogers, Edmund Tweedy, E. H. Shethar, Richard S. Roberts, James Marshall, Charles H. Tenney, Jerome Taylor, Arthur B. Warding, E. V. Connett, William Read, and George J. Ferry.

The walls of the headquarters are covered with flags and other devices. In the windows are displayed quotations from the sayings of Major McKinley, ex-President Benjamin Harrison, W. Bourke Cockran, and ex-Gov. Flower. A public mass meeting will be held at the headquarters at noon on each Wednesday during the campaign.

MORE GOLD MEN THAN FLOOR SPACE

Noonday Mass Meeting of the Dry Goods Republican Club.

Business men kept crowding into the wide first floor of 350 Broadway yesterday noon until it was packed with standing men, and others on the stairs could not get in. There were no chairs except for those on the platform.

It was the second mass meeting of the Dry Goods Republican Club, and they are to be held every week day at noon until the campaign closes. The crowd sang a campaign ballad, "McKinley Marches In," to the tune of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." William B. Fuller was Chairman.

Prof. L. W. Hurffcut of Cornell spoke for a gold standard, complimented President Cleveland, particularly on his attitude in the Venezuelan dispute, and warmly opposed political Judges in the United States Supreme Court. Lee Fairchild of California and Abraham Gruber spoke.

MR. BYNUM MISSED HIS TRAIN.

In Trying to Catch It He Failed to Speak to Commercial Travelers.

A badly disappointed crowd of commercial travelers and other business men was at Prince Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon. They had gathered there to hear a speech from Wm. D. Bynum, Chairman of the National Committee of the National Democratic Party, but Mr. Bynum did not appear.

He said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES who saw him after the meeting, that he had started down Broadway, but found that he could not attend the meeting and catch his train at 2 o'clock. He decided, therefore, to take the train at 2 o'clock and return to Indianapolis. His delay caused him to miss the train also, and he did not leave the city until last night.

George E. Foss of Chicago was also to speak to the audience of the Commercial Travelers' Club, but failed to appear.

Col. John M. Shepherd, Secretary of the club, and Chairman of the meeting, made a short talk. James Logan Gordon of Boston read extracts from his "cogitations," jotted down at odd times, and rendered an original poem on Bryanism. A professional negro quartet sang several plantation melodies.

In the same hall to-day, J. D. Slocum of New-Jersey and Charles R. Pope, Consul at Havre, France, will speak. The meeting will be especially for shoemakers and haberdashers. Meyer Jonasson will preside. Sereno E. Payne will speak.

DEFINITION OF AN HONEST DOLLAR.

Wage-Earners' League Is for Any Money Interchangeable with Gold.

In preparation for a meeting on Friday night at its headquarters, 1,556 Third Avenue, the Wage-Earners' Patriotic League has erected a beautiful transparency and banner in front of its rooms, bearing the motto, "Honest Dollars for a Day's Honest Toil." The following definition of an honest dollar has been most favorably received:

"An honest dollar, whether 'greenback' or coin, redeemable on demand for its face value of 100 cents in gold, insures a definite fixed standard of value, current throughout the world, inspires and restores confidence and credit, and thereby provides industrial, building, commercial, agricultural, transportation, and all pursuits a safe and prosperous career, and, as a consequence, guarantees abundance of steady work and employment for all."

The league now has an enrollment of 450 men, representing 75 trades and occupations. Branch leagues are being formed in different parts of the city, notably at 418 Grand Street, 90 University Place, and 53 Second Street.

West Side Merchants' Fifty-Foot Flag.

The West Side Merchants' Sound Money Club's Vice Presidents are from about fifty of the most prominent firms in the wholesale produce and grocery trade. A flag 50 feet by 30 feet, bearing the title of the club, was suspended from its headquarters at the New-York Mercantile Exchange, corner of Hudson and Harrison Streets, yesterday. Among the prominent firms identified with the club are: John S. Martin & Co., Wright & Winsor, Francis H. Leggett & Co., Droste & Snyder, Fitch, Rowland & Co., W. H. Duckworth, Hunter, Walter & Co., and Francis B. Thurber.

Policeman Reitman Dismissed.

The Police Board yesterday dismissed Patrolman Joseph Reitman of the Elizabeth Street Station. Reitman was tried a few weeks ago on charges made by Roundsman Kane, who accused him of using threatening and abusive language. The Commissioners wanted to dismiss Reitman at the last meeting, but at the request of ex-Congressman T. J. Campbell they delayed action.

Commissioner Parker brought the case up yesterday and moved Reitman's dismissal. All the Commissioners voted to dismiss him. Reitman has claimed that he was prosecuted because he was a Jew.

FOUND CHAINED TO A POST.

Liscomb Tells a Tale of Robbery that Seems to be Fiction.

It was a wild, wierd story that Alfred A. Liscomb told when he was found yesterday morning chained to a post in the cellar of the stable at 135 King Street. It was apparently by mere chance that Liscomb was discovered. A man who said his name was Tobias and that he lived on West Twenty-second Street, called at the stable yesterday to examine the place, which is to let.

Several other prospective tenants had been at the place, but none had expressed a desire to examine the cellar. Mr. Tobias did. William Tait, an employe, was escorting him, and when the cellar door was opened a faint voice called out: "Come here." "What is that?" asked Tobias. "I don't know," replied Tait. A hurried investigation was made, and Liscomb was found chained to a post, the chain being fastened by a padlock. "There he sat," said Tait, "as cool as though he were eating a turkey dinner."

A policeman was summoned, and Liscomb was taken to the Macdougal Street Station. He said he came from Westfield, N. J., last Sunday morning, and as he was passing the stable some men threw a horse blanket over his head, robbed him of $360, hurried him into the cellar, and, after administering chloroform to him, left him chained to the post, where he had remained until his discovery by Tobias.

Acting Captain Farrell was astounded at the story, but his investigation knocked considerable of the romance out of it. When he was discovered, Liscomb pointed out a loaded revolver on a beam above his head, which he said the highwaymen had left behind. He did not explain why he did not discharge the revolver to attract attention. Nor did he tell why he did not shout for help. There is a hole in the floor almost directly over the place where he was chained. There are men in the stable above it almost every hour of the night and day, and he could easily have made himself heard. Tait said he was in the cellar Tuesday afternoon looking for a can, and Liscomb was not there at the time. Then, again, two employes in the stable said they saw Liscomb on the Street about 11 o'clock Tuesday night.

Liscomb said he had been in captivity since Sunday morning. He ought to have been hungry if that was the case, but he did not ask for food. Dr. Malone of St. Vincent's Hospital examined him and said the man did not appear to be starved, nor did he appear to have been chloroformed.

Liscomb formerly leased the stable at 135 King Street. Garrett P. Lydecker was his foreman. Liscomb was dispossessed and Lydecker secured possession. Since that time the two have been in litigation. This leaves room for plenty of inference. When searched at the police station a key was found in Liscomb's pocket which fitted the padlock on the chain.

CONSIDERING BROOKLYN WATER

Aldermen Asked to Appropriate Money to Clean Supply Streams.

The Brooklyn Aldermanic Committee on Water and Drainage, to which was referred the resolution of Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works, asking for $75,000 to improve the Brooklyn water supply, yesterday met to consider the matter.

The Aldermen also took into consideration the balance of the water budget that had not been passed upon. This amounted to $311,000. Commissioner Willis said his department had been handicapped because it did not have $45,000, the amount fixed in the budget for cleaning the streams around Hempstead.

Alderman Messenger moved that the $45,000 be allowed. Alderman Oltrogge moved that the whole $311,000 be allowed, and the matter was laid over until to-morrow.

Before this action was decided upon, Alderman Guilfoyle remarked: "The sooner you get rid of the Long Island system of water supply the better it will be for Brooklyn."

In speaking of the matter, Commissioner Willis said:

"I have no idea of doing anything looking to the further extension, at this time, of the present system. I think that what should be done is this: The present system should be amply protected, should be made pure, should be made to give as good results as to quantity and quality as possible. Having done that, I shall be prepared then to consider any proposition looking to the getting of water possibly from elsewhere than Long Island.

"I am going to ask that all parties who may be interested in the subject of a water supply for Brooklyn—a future supply—shall come forward with any proposition they may have, not necessarily from Long Island, but from other points. I am going to open up the whole question and make it a public topic, and every water company and every individual who may have anything to say on the subject will have an opportunity to be heard."

FAT FAMILY AN OBSTRUCTION.

Eight Large Muhlenbecks Try to Prevent a Trolley Pole Raising.

The Jersey City, Hoboken, and Rutherford Railroad Company finished erecting its trolley poles in Hoboken Tuesday night. The completion of the work was attended by several ludicrous incidents.

One was occasioned by John Muhlenbeck, who keeps a saloon at First and Marshall Streets, and objected to a pole being placed before it. Muhlenbeck's family consists of himself, his wife, and six sons and daughters. Muhlenbeck weighs 300 pounds, his wife 250, and the rest of the family average 200 pounds each. In order to prevent the erection of a pole in front of the house eight chairs were ranged in a row on the edge of the sidewalk, and a Muhlenbeck sat in each.

Foreman Battan undertook to move a plank. John Muhlenbeck, Jr., jumped upon it. Battan's foot was caught under it, and was badly bruised. He attempted to strike young Muhlenbeck, and a moment later the two men were rolling in the mud. Mrs. Muhlenbeck abandoned her chair and took a seat on the plank in order to watch the fight. A policeman, attracted by the cheers of the crowd, summoned the reserves, who came in a patrol wagon. The wagon drove so close to the curbstone that it ran over the foot of one of the Muhlenbecks, all of whose feet rested in the gutter. The police removed the chairs and compelled the Muhlenbecks to abandon the contest. Then the pole was put up.

BEATEN FOR BEING A JEW.

David Meyer Insulted and Struck by Butcher Dangels.

David Meyer of 3 Attorney Street is a locksmith out of work. He started out Tuesday to find employment, and before he reached home he was assaulted on account of his religion.

Meyer went in the butcher shop of John Dangels of 68 South Washington Square at 6 o'clock Tuesday night and asked if he could get work. Dangels looked at him curiously for a moment and then said:

"Are you not a sheeny?"

"I am a Jew," replied Meyer.

"Then you can't get work here," said Dangels, "for I hate sheenys. I think I will poke you once just for luck," and before Meyer could defend himself Dangels struck him a violent blow in the nose, causing blood to flow.

In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Dangels declared that Meyer refused to go out of the place when told to do so. This had caused him to lose his temper. Magistrate Cornell held Dangels in $500 bail for trial.

ALBERT WEBER A PRISONER.

Could Not Pay $5 and Spent the Night in a Cell.

Among the prisoners in Jefferson Market Court yesterday was Albert Weber, the well-known man about town, whose wife, Irene Perry, the actress, recently secured a divorce from him. Weber was arrested on a charge of assault preferred against him by Leo Engel of 110 Seventh Avenue, the foreman of the Weber Piano Company of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

In his complaint Engel swore that last Thursday he had a dispute in the salesrooms of the company on Fifth Avenue with Weber over the repairs of a truck. He said that Weber called him vile names. He could not stand the insulting epithets and struck at Weber, who dodged successfully, but in doing so fell against a desk. Then, he said, Weber, white with rage, took a revolver from his hip pocket and declared that he would kill Engel. Engel said he dodged behind pianos and that other people in the store disarmed Weber.

Weber, who had been smiling while Engel was testifying, denied that he had called the complainant anything but a liar, and said that as soon as he had done this Engel had felled him to the ground with a blow. He said that he produced the revolver in self-defense.

"You had no right to call this man names," said Magistrate Cornell to Weber, "and you also had no right to flourish a loaded revolver in that dangerous manner. I fine you $5."

Weber did not have the money, and he was locked up. When he was searched nothing was found in his pockets except a bean shooter. He said the bean shooter belonged to his nephew.

Although Weber sent several messages to different people during the course of the day, he failed to get the necessary $5, and when court closed he was locked up for the night. This means that, even if payment is tendered, he could not be released until after 7 o'clock this morning.

WILLIAM BROOKFIELD HOME.

Surprise in England, He Says, at the Free-Silver Movement.

William Brookfield, former Commissioner of Public Works, returned yesterday on the steamer Majestic from a tour in Europe. He says that his trip was for pleasure.

"During my visit to England," said Mr. Brookfield to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "I found the people thoroughly interested in all things American. At Lemington one night some Englishmen kept me up four or five hours answering all sorts of questions about this country. They were particularly interested in the present campaign. They cannot understand how we have let the free-silver craze get such headway. The fifty-cent dollar puzzles their ideas of finance, and they cannot see how anybody believes in that sort of money."

"What did you see in Europe that you would suggest as an improvement for this country?" he was asked.

"I paid more attention to street paving," he replied, "than to anything else, because I promised Gen. Collis that I should try to bring him back some suggestions. I found that in London they are using successfully a pine pavement. I noticed this pavement there on certain streets twelve years ago, and found it in excellent condition this year. The blocks are Norwegian, or white, pine, and they are laid in two thicknesses. When the top block wears out, it is taken up and another put in its place. This saves time, labor, and expense.

"I do not think, however, that we could use these wood pavements successfully as long as our horses are shod with sharp toe calks, which would cut into the wood and split and cut it away."

Mr. Brookfield also said that he will recommend the adoption of public lavatories such as are used in London, which consist of a vaulted chamber under the sidewalk at almost every corner.

EIGHTH AVENUE DANGEROUS.

Alderman Windolph Makes Strong Statements to the Mayor.

Vice President Windolph of the Board of Aldermen made a formal protest to Mayor Strong yesterday in behalf of drivers, truckmen, storekeepers, and bicycle riders who use or live along the line of Eighth Avenue, against what he declares to be flagrant violations of the law by the East River Gas Company.

Mr. Windolph first called attention to the fact that even in its normal condition the pavement along Eighth Avenue is the worst in the city. He pointed out to the Mayor that the East River Gas Company some time ago dug a trench on the east side of the avenue, extending from Bank Street to Fifty-ninth Street, in order to lay its gas mains. When the mains were laid, he says, the company's employes dumped back the earth and filling into the trench, leaving the residue in heaps on either side of the ditch, and topped the filling off with the loose blocks of asphalt that had been torn up when the work was begun.

It was while going northward in this street, he said, that a young woman bicyclist recently met her death, and it was due, in his opinion, to the fact that she was forced to take the westerly side of the avenue because obstructions were in her way.

Now, Mr. Windolph says, the East River Gas Company has started to tear up the west side of the avenue over the same space, and he wanted to know what the Mayor proposed to do about it, for the avenue, he said, is now practically useless as a thoroughfare for vehicles of any kind. The Mayor said he would consult the Commissioner of Public Works.

A TRUTHFUL PUSHCART MAN.

For His Veracity He Is Fined Only Fifty Cents.

A large percentage of the prisoners arraigned in the Centre Street Court are Greek and Italian pushcart peddlers who have violated the city ordinance by standing longer in one place than the ten minutes allowed by law. The police are accustomed to stand in some shady corner and time them.

A policeman of the Oak Street Station named Hayes arraigned yesterday Carlos Constina, a pushcart peddler, who is not only a Greek, but a Spartan.

"I charge this man with standing sixteen minutes," said the policeman.

"Careful in your timing?" inquired the Magistrate.

"Certainly," was the reply.

"What have you to say to sixteen minutes?" inquired the court interpreter.

"The officer is wrong, very wrong," replied the man. "I was not there sixteen minutes, but one hour."

"The usual fine is $1, but I'll make this 50 cents for telling the truth," said Magistrate Wentworth.

$250 for the Police Fund.

The Siegel-Cooper Company has sent to the Police Pension Fund a check for $250, accompanied by the following letter:

"Mr. Peter Conlin, Chief of Police, 300 Mulberry Street, New-York:

"Dear Sir: We take this means of expressing our thanks to the Police Department of New-York City for the services which it rendered us at the time of our opening, in handling the enormous crowd which came to view our store. It was only through the excellent service which it rendered that it was possible for us to prevent loss of life and limb in the great outpouring of the multitudes.

"We wish you to express to Inspector Harley and Capt. Chapman our thanks for the thorough and careful work accomplished by themselves and their men. As a slight expression of our esteem, we beg to inclose herewith a check for $250 which we will ask you to apply to the Policemen's Benefit Association or any association which the policemen may have to look after the interests of their retired and disabled members. Yours truly,

"SIEGEL-COOPER COMPANY."

THE SOUND MONEY CRUSADE

MR. BYNUM HAS STARTED AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN HERE.

The National Democratic Chairman on His Way to Indiana to Begin Work There, and Before Returning to New-York Will Open Headquarters in Chicago—Branch Headquarters at the Brunswick—Third State Ticket Talk.

William D. Bynum, Chairman of the National Democratic National Committee, departed for the West last night after having arranged for an aggressive campaign for sound money in the East. Mr. Bynum left here as his representative Walter B. Holderman, one of the proprietors of The Louisville Courier-Journal. He expects to return here in ten days. After getting the campaign started in Indiana, he will go to Chicago, where he will open headquarters at the Palmer House next Monday.

Arrangements have been made, practically, for a floor in the Hotel Brunswick for the branch headquarters in this city. This will probably be opened to-day. Gen. Charles Tracey and George Foster Peabody will have charge. Mr. Peabody has already received a large number of applications for tickets for the mass meeting at the Madison Square Garden for Tuesday night, when Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner will speak, and where Secretary Carlisle is expected to make the principal address. Mr. Bynum had not heard from Mr. Carlisle yesterday, but he had no doubt about the Secretary's intention to speak.

Just previous to his departure Mr. Bynum said he was somewhat disappointed because many of the sound-money Democrats did not appreciate the strength behind Palmer and Buckner in the West.

"It is necessary to explain to these gentlemen," said Mr. Bynum, "the strong organization which we have already perfected in the doubtful States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Some of our people here do not understand that it is impossible to reach our class of Democrats through the Republican organization. Had we not placed a third ticket in the field thousands of Democrats in the States I have mentioned would have voted for Bryan rather than McKinley. I am really provoked because so many of our Eastern friends have an idea that had Palmer and Buckner, or a similar ticket, not been nominated, the sound-money Democrats of the doubtful States of the middle West would have supported McKinley. Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky might have been captured by the silver men but for the third-ticket movement."

Mr. Bynum had another conference with E. Ellery Anderson, Perry Belmont, Former Gov. Flower, John De Witt Warner, and other leaders of the sound-money Democrats yesterday at the office of Mr. Peabody. It was the opinion of these gentlemen that a third State ticket was now a necessity, and the views of Gen. Charles Tracey, as expressed in THE TIMES of yesterday, were indorsed.

The following letter from Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy was read at the conference:

"I suppose you read Senator Murphy's statement. It is now perfectly plain what the organization will do at Buffalo in regard to principles, with the probability that Thacher will be nominated for Governor. Unless the third-party men indicate their determination to repudiate the Chicago heresies in State as in National politics, my confidence in the movement will not be sufficient. My position is that any man who will accept a nomination by the Buffalo Convention after it has indorsed the Chicago platform deserves to be buried, and the candidate for Governor, under such circumstances, who is actually and by conviction for sound money, instead of being satisfactory to the third-party men, ought to be buried deeper than a genuine silver man.

"This would be the case with Thacher's candidacy. I refer to this particularly because of the statement which I have frequently seen to nominate a man in Buffalo (always supposing the convention's indorsement of Bryan and the platform) who should be 'satisfactory' to the third-party men. If the sound-money Democrats are ready to compromise upon a candidate for Governor who compromises with his conscience, then, indeed, is the party in this State undermined.

"What should be done, in my judgment, is to carry this third-party idea to its legitimate conclusion and name as candidates for State offices men who mean what they stand for. Then those who support the work of the Indianapolis Convention will be able to discuss it before the people without stifling their conscience when State issues are referred to.

"I write at this length because I have frequently seen it stated that Thacher's nomination would be acceptable to the Palmer people, because Albany's Mayor is for sound money. I am not afraid of inconsistency, but in case of such an abject surrender as this would be, my self-respect would not permit me to support such candidates.

"There can be no genuine alliance at this time between the supporters of Bryan and the supporters of Palmer. If the latter cast discredit upon the motives and principles by venturing any such misconception, it will divert to McKinley many votes which would otherwise go to Palmer."

THE GLORY OF '76 REMEMBERED

Celebration in Honor of the Fight on Harlem Heights.

The patriotic citizens of Harlem decorated their homes yesterday in honor of the first pronounced victory of the Revolution, 120 years ago, when Washington, from his strong position on Harlem Heights, now known, in his honor, as Washington Heights, drove back the British forces, under Gen. Leslie, who had won the battle of Long Island and forced the patriot army to evacuate New-York City.

Flags were everywhere in the upper west side, especially on Washington Heights and the streets leading up to that eminence. The Hamilton trees, as the aged elms on Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street are known, were gayly decorated. Hamilton planted the trees more than 100 years ago, nearly opposite the house in which he lived, and which still stands. There were thirteen of them, one for each State. Time has dealt harshly with the trees. Twelve are standing; eight of these are black and lifeless boles, only their trunks remaining. The fence which incloses them was concealed from view, being completely covered with the National colors, and many were the pilgrimages to the spot all day long.

The chief centre of interest was the famous old Morris mansion, on the heights, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and the Edgecombe Road, which was Washington's headquarters 120 years ago, and is today the home of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle. Gen. Earle began the celebration at daybreak by hoisting the American flag upon a flagstaff on his lawn and firing a salute of thirteen guns from two old fieldpieces in front of his house. The General loaded and fired the guns with his own hands, aided by his three sons, William Pitt Stryker Earle, Victor De La Montagne Earle, and Guyon Locke Cruchon Earle. Gen. Earle's grounds were thrown open to the public, and all day long hundreds of people visited the historic spot and dwelt long on the memories of the gallant struggle of the Continental troops. Many wheelmen visited the grounds and pedaled slowly about, studying the topography of the ancient battlefield.

Gen. Earle announced that it had been his desire to have the day celebrated by formal exercises, but owing to the recent return of himself and family from Normandie-by-the-Sea, it was not feasible to arrange for them, and the day ended quietly with a dinner given by Gen. and Mrs. Earle to a few friends.

DIRECT PAYMENT IN GOLD.

Consignment of £50,000 from the Union Bank of London.

An unusual consignment of gold was brought into port by the steamship Majestic yesterday. It was £50,000, sent by the Union Bank of London to Fowler Brothers, produce merchants, in this city, and it was to pay for bacon and other provisions exported by that firm. Such direct payments in gold for goods exported from this country are infrequent.

The National City Bank deposited $800,000 in the Sub-Treasury yesterday in exchange for greenbacks, and Muller, Schall & Co. deposited $280,000 in foreign gold at the Assay Office. Advices received from Europe indicate that between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 of gold will reach here within the next ten days, in addition to that already reported as engaged. The Bank of Montreal has $500,000 on the way, and $1,000,000 was bought in London yesterday for shipment to this port for the account of Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston. This gold will probably be consigned to Baring, Magoun & Co. of this city. It is expected that about $2,500,000 in gold will be sent here from Paris this week. The total amount of gold received here since the importations began is about $24,500,000, and a little more than $8,000,000 additional is engaged for shipment from the other side or already on its way.

Much interest was felt in Wall Street yesterday concerning the probable action of the Bank of England to-day in the matter of another raise in its rate of discount. The purchase of the $1,000,000 gold at the Bank of England yesterday was significant as indicating that the present discount rate of 2½ per cent. is not high enough to prevent gold exports from England.

The exports of silver from this port are unusually large this week. The steamship Paris, which sailed yesterday, took out $3,581,000 in silver bullion, and the steamship Fuerst Bismarck will to-day take out 225,000 ounces, shipped by the following firms: Zimmermann & Forshay, 100,000 ounces; Handy & Harman, 100,000 ounces, and Fuller & Wilson, 25,000 ounces.

CUT IN CUSTOMS EXPENSES.

Mr. Carlisle Will Reduce This Port's Allowance $50,000.

The employes of the Custom House are perturbed. Instructions have been received from Washington to prepare for retrenchment in consequence of an expected shortage in the appropriation for the Treasury Department. This shortage is due to the paring-down proclivities of Congress last Spring, and Secretary Carlisle has satisfied himself that by next Spring the branches of his department will have to be run on a very economical basis.

Collector Kilbreth went to Washington last Friday and discussed the situation with Secretary Carlisle. At the outset the Collector was disposed to argue strongly against any reductions in pay or curtailment of the working force under him, but the Secretary said that something must be done to bring the expenses of the Treasury Department within the amount appropriated, and he proposed to allow the Collectors of Customs to exercise their own discretion in devising methods. The proportion of retrenchment which the New-York Customs House would have to bear, he thought, would be about $50,000.

Collector Kilbreth, since his return, has conferred with his deputies, and also with Appraiser Walter H. Bunn, Surveyor John McGuire, and Naval Officer C. C. Baldwin. It is proposed to go over the list of employes in each division and note where men can best be spared and where wages can be reduced with the least effect of discomfort. The Collector said yesterday that two plans were under consideration, and he did not know whether the enforced retrenchment would be brought about by cutting down the number of employes or by cutting down pay.

STEPHEN CRANE AS CHAMPION.

A Woman Released on the Novelist's Statement.

Dora Clark, twenty-one years old, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday by Detective Becker of the Nineteenth Precinct, who accused her of loitering in the streets.

Becker said the woman left the Broadway Garden, near Thirty-second Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and after accosting several men at Thirty-fifth Street, joined a man and woman at the corner. Becker said he then arrested her, and told the man and woman they too would be arrested if they talked to her.

The prisoner declared she was arrested because the police of that precinct were persecuting her. She said she was arrested recently by Policeman Rosenberg because she refused to talk with him, and said she thought he was a negro. She was released, but was arrested again a few nights later and fined.

The man whom Becker warned not to have anything to say to the woman proved to be Stephen Crane, the novelist. Mr. Crane was in court. He corroborated the Clark girl's statements, and said her arrest was an outrage. He said he was studying the Tenderloin for material for magazine stories, and entered the Broadway Garden with two women, who introduced him to Dora Clark. They all left the restaurant together, and he escorted one woman to a Broadway car. When he turned back with the other for the Clark woman she had been arrested.

Magistrate Cornell said he was acquainted with Mr. Crane and believed his statement, and would discharge the prisoner.

"But," she said, "I will be arrested on sight the next time I show my face in the precinct."

"I will look out for that," said the Magistrate.

GOGGIN'S BLOW KILLED HER.

Dr. Schultze Decides that Mamie Bryan Did Not Die of a Fall.

Coroner's Physician Schultze's report of the autopsy on the body of Mamie Bryan, the twelve-year-old girl that Patrick Goggan causelessly knocked down on Monday, is that the blow and not the fall on stone steps killed her.

Dr. Schultze says that the blow was one known to prize fighters as a "knock-out" blow. The fist came violently against the girl's chin, the force of the blow being upward. It pressed the jawbone against the skull so forcibly as to cause it to expand at the sides. This expansion caused the skull to break on the right side, as it was not sufficiently flexible to stand the expansion.

Magistrate Flammer has not acted yet on Goggin's case.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Goodfriend's Plays and Players says that C. W. Couldock, the oldest actor in America, and Henry C. Jarrett, the oldest manager, met on Broadway a day or two ago. The death of James Lewis was referred to, when Jarrett said:

"Well, old man, it's nearly time for us to go."

"Sh, Harry," whispered Couldock, "they've missed us."

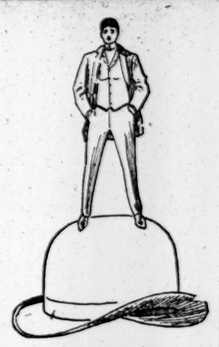
—Manager Theodore Rosenfeld of the Lilliputian Company, arrived yesterday on the steamship Spree to make the final arrangements for the appearance of the famous Lilliputian Company in their new spectacular play "Merry Tramps," at the Star Theatre Sept. 28. The engagement in this city will be for five weeks, with matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

—"The Gold Bug" will not be presented at the Casino to-night, as has been announced. Canary & Lederer have found it impossible to prepare the production in time, and another postponement of the date has been made. The trouble has been caused by delay in the delivery of the costumes and by the intricate scenery.

—Edward Harrigan will close his engagement at the Bijou Theatre, in "Marty Malone," Saturday evening, Sept. 26. On the following Monday night, "My Friend from India" will be produced at this house.

—Selections from opera are to be the feature of the Eden Musée concerts. Prof. Koevessy is rehearsing Hungarian fantasies, which will be heard for the first time during the Fall concerts.

—Jefferson De Angelis will appear in a monologue, introducing his monkey and parrot song, at the Actors' Order of Friendship benefit, in the Academy of Music, Oct. 8.



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Take Derby's. Many of you are paying $5—$2 for reputation. Ours at $3 are just as good, because no better are made.

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ROGERS, PEET & Co.

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Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"Where do all the men sitting around in the parks come from?" asked a man passing through Union Square yesterday afternoon. "Are they night men stopping here on their way to work; and, if not, why is it that so many able-bodied men have the time to sit around and read?" "They are most of them respectable mechanics and laborers who are out of work," answered the policeman who patrols the west side of Union Square. "There must have been two or three hundred of them here on Monday. All the benches were occupied, and we have seating capacity for 500 persons. No; you don't find the loafers and bums here in the daytime. They don't get around until about 12 o'clock at night, and they leave about 3 in the morning. These are hard times. I fed a poor fellow on Monday who was too ill from lack of food to eat. He was a Pole, out of work, and had just lost his wife. He was so faint I gave him some of my luncheon. He ate half a sandwich, but his stomach was too weak to take more. I sent him to Bellevue."

***

The enterprising "new woman" was in existence forty or fifty years ago. "I knew such a bright woman when I was first married," said a nice old lady, talking over old times. "She was one of the wealthy Ballous of Rhode Island. She was a little bit of a woman, and I don't know but her husband may have thought she was rather too bright. She created quite an excitement for him at one election, I know. He was an editor named Robinson. They had gone West. When her husband left town for a few days, he felt confident that she was able to run the paper. She was able, but it became evident that she did not share her husband's views on all subjects. The paper was Democratic, and Mrs. Robinson made the change in editors manifest immediately by coming out with a strong Whig leader. She created a sensation. That must have been as long ago as 1851."

***

There is considerable kindness in human nature, though the opposite is often noted. A woman not long ago took an unstamped letter to mail, and inadvertently dropped it in the course of a trip from one part of the town to another. It was a woman's letter, plump and bulky, filled with samples of new gowns sent to a favored friend. The annoyance was chiefly that the letter must be rewritten. That annoyance was obviated when the envelope was returned by the friend to whom it had been addressed. On the outside was written in a man's hand: "Finding this letter, and thinking it may be valuable, I have stamped and will mail it."

***

A scientific individual, interested in natural history, has discovered the use of the cat's tail. It is not only an aesthetic adornment. It curves and waves for a practical purpose. It is the cat's ballast, and without it felines would not be able to meander along the uncertain edges of high fences or scale perilously high places.

***

The big crowd which gathered at the store of the Siegel-Cooper Company to buy bicycles at a low rate the other day will go down into history as a record breaker. Women are talking about it with delight. It was a crowd of men shoppers out for bargains. They were wildly and fiercely enthusiastic. Their enthusiasm was so great that one policeman had his ribs broken and another his hand crushed. The crowd was two-thirds of it composed of men. "And they call us the bargain hunters," the women are saying.

***

At a church sisterhood school on the Hudson where the daughters of many New-York people traveling abroad spend their Summer vacation certain stipulations are made in receiving pupils. It is requested that very little baggage be brought and no valuable jewelry. Gowns are to be few, and suitable for country wear, with one or two pairs of stout boots. The studies are on light subjects, botany and sketching taking high rank. Theatricals, music, and cooking lessons fill the wet days.

***

That the leaven of street-cleaning principles is beginning to work may be seen on all sides. There is no place in the city that has generally more people in it than the intersection of Thompson and West Houston Streets on the west side. The place is crowded with a tenement-house district collection of women and children. They are good customers of the fruit vendors, and innumerable small carts line both sides of Thompson Street and overflow into West Houston Street. It is the custom of the neighborhood to peel a banana immediately on buying it. The dealer takes the peel and places it with a heap of other banana skins in one corner of his cart. Formerly they were thrown into the street.

***

There was a constant but ever-changing crowd in front of a down-town lunchroom yesterday. Every newcomer who made his way in to see what there was to see found a small showcase containing two very large live lobsters. These were attracting the attention of New-York's impressionable public. There is a host of lobsters in their natural element at the Marine Aquarium. Most of them are only an inch or so long. There was at one time a large fourteen-pound lobster at the aquarium, but he succumbed to his age and size. He was neither too old nor too large for a lobster under natural conditions, but it is difficult to keep large lobsters in captivity.

***

"It always makes me sad to see a bankrupt or assignee's sale," said the woman. "I know how often it means a broken life for some one and changes and privations hard to bear. The people who attend such sales always seem to me like heartless vultures and birds of prey feasting on the life blood of a human being. Oh, yes, I attend the sales myself. I know it is necessary that they should be made and that every purchaser helps. I don't object to purchasing at a reduced price either, but really I should be glad to forego my bargains if it would help any one, and I always do my shopping with an under current of sympathy in my heart."

The Hudson in Autumn Glory.

The freshness of the foliage along the banks of the Hudson River lends a peculiar charm to an excursion to West Point, Newburg, or Poughkeepsie, which may be made by the Albany day boats, leaving Desbrosses Street at 8:40 A. M. and West Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M., arriving on the return trip at 5:30 P. M. Music is furnished on either boat by the orchestra of Col. Sinn's Montauk Theatre of Brooklyn.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Have you looked through our warerooms this week? It will pay you to do so, for here and there among the magnificent new designs appear some of the rare bargains in Summer novelties, of choice woods and fabrics. These must have been overlooked in our recent great clearing sale. We have marked them down still lower, regardless of cost.

As only a few are left, do not procrastinate.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The thirteenth annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance will be held in the Gospel Tabernacle, Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, from Sept. 27 to Oct. 11. The following Alliance missionaries will be in attendance: The Rev. D. W. Lelacheur, China; the Rev. M. H. Reid, Congo; W. A. Cramer, W. Raff, W. Ave, and Miss L. Mueck, Congo; Mathew Francis, Soudan; Miss Carrie Bates, India; Miss Lucy Duan, Jerusalem, and Mrs. Langley, Haiti.

—The Board of Electrical Control, at its meeting, in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, authorized the building of electrical subways in the following streets: Columbus Avenue, from One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Ninth Street; West End Avenue, from Seventy-second to Eighty-ninth Street, and Park Avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-second Street. The subways are to be for electric light and telephone wires only.

—The police of the Madison Street Station are trying to learn the identity of a man who committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping overboard at Pier 42 East River. The man was about thirty-five years old, and appeared to be a mechanic. Several of the men at work on the dock went to his assistance and threw him a rope, but he refused assistance. Before other aid could reach him he sank from sight.

—George McMurray, twenty-five years

Thursday
September 17-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

NEW LAW SCHOOL DEAN

C. D. ASHLEY ELECTED TO NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY VACANCY.

Succeeds the Late Dr. Austin Abbott —William Wirt Howe, Formerly of Louisiana Supreme Court, Chosen to the Equity Chair— George A. Miller, Thaddeus D. Kenneson, and Carlos C. Alden Added to the Faculty.

The University Law School was reorganized yesterday by successive acts of the Executive Committee, the Law Committee, and the Law Faculty of the New-York University in the council rooms of the University Building, Washington Square.

A complete reorganization was made necessary by the death last April of Dr. Austin Abbott. Clarence D. Ashley, B. A., LL. M., Vice Dean in charge of the evening division, who has presided over the Faculty since Dr. Abbott's death, was made Dean. Four new professors were appointed.

The members of the Executive Committee and of the Law Committee who effected these changes were Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, William Allen Butler, William

Clarence D. Ashley,
Dean of New-York University Law School.

S. Opdyke, William F. Havemeyer, Dr. John P. Munn, Israel C. Pierson, and Joseph S. Auerbach. The Law Faculty had no part in the meeting, beyond expressing its preference for the Deanship and receiving the formal notification of his election. Each body had formulated its plans in separate session. The final result was unanimously obtained.

Dean Ashley was also made Professor of the Law of Contract. William Wirt Howe, formerly one of the Supreme Judges of the State of Louisiana, was elected to succeed Dr. Abbott to the Chair of Equity and Comparative Jurisprudence. George A. Miller was given the Professorship of Code Procedure. Thaddeus D. Kenneson was elected Professor of Evidence, which was taught last year by Dean Abbott. Carlos C. Alden, formerly an assistant to Dr. Abbott, was made Associate Professor of Equity Pleading. Mr. Alden is the only one of these gentlemen who has taught in the University Law School, but they have all lectured to its evening division.

Old Instructors Retained.

The old professors retained by the new organization are: Isaac F. Russell, law of procedure and of elementary law and Secretary of the Faculty; Christopher G. Tiedeman, law of real property, and of negotiable paper, and Frank A. Erwin, torts. In addition there are three younger men—Arthur C. Rounds, Ralph S. Rounds, and Frank H. Sommer, Professors of Law in the evening division.

Dean Ashley is forty-five years old and a native of Boston. He is a graduate of Phillips Academy, Andover, and Yale College in the class of '73. He studied law for five years in the Columbia Law School and at the University of Berlin. He was admitted to the New-York bar in 1879 and began practice with William A. Keener under the firm name of Ashley & Keener. Mr. Keener is now Dean of the Columbia Law School. Mr. Ashley is at present a member of the firm of Williams & Ashley. He took an active part in the organization of the Metropolis Law School, in 1891. This school was four years later consolidated with the University Law School, and Mr. Ashley was made Vice Dean, in charge of the evening division. The new Dean will lecture on contracts.

Judge William Wirt Howe was graduated from Hamilton College, when Prof. Dwight had the Chair of Law and History. At the close of the civil war, in which he was a soldier, he became the law partner of a Southern comrade, with an office in New-Orleans. His judicial career began in a district court in that city. For five years he was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the States. His opinions are reported in the twentieth to twenty-fourth, inclusive, Louisiana Reports. He has been for years at the head of one of the great law firms of New-Orleans, and is well known to the profession throughout the United States. He is in the sixty-second year of his age. He has lectured to the students of the University Law School on Roman law.

Specialist in Military Law.

Prof. Miller is a graduate of 1872 of the Columbia Law School. For several years he was Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment. He has been prominent in military law and practice for ten years; and he is the author of a paper on the Australian ballot system.

Prof. Kenneson is thirty-seven years old. He is a graduate of Harvard College, in the highest grade, summa cum laude, and of Harvard Law School, cum laude. These are the highest degrees conferred. He is the Secretary and one of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. His lectures to the evening division of the University Law School have been very successful.

Prof. Alden took the highest awards of the University Law School on graduation four years ago. He had been associated with Dean Abbott in teaching, as well as in the publication of two volumes of Abbott on Pleading and Evidence.

The University Law School will open on Oct. 1. The regular course will require two years; in the evening division, three years. Next year both courses will require three years. The coming term will include special courses in law by eminent members of the New-York Bar—William Allen Butler, Cephas Brainerd, Judge MacLean, A. A. Redfield, Myer S. Isaacs, W. G. Davies, and J. S. Auerbach.

Moot Court Rooms.

Spacious and handsome class rooms on the roof of the University Building have been furnished for moot courts and conversation. Valuable additions have recently been made to the library, notably by the contributions of David Banks and Dr. William Allen Butler. The latter, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the New-York Bar, sent the Chancellor a check for $600 for the purchase of new books.

Dean Ashley was happy over his election. "We all look forward to an exceedingly prosperous year," he said. "The registrations so far show a large increase over the number of students heard from by this time in any year of our history. There will be few changes in the curriculum. Perhaps the main reason of my election is that I am familiar with the courses as Dr. Abbott had laid them out."

TOWERS FOR THE NEW BRIDGE.

Commissioners Decide to Advertise for Builders' Bids.

The new East River Bridge Commissioners will receive proposals at 49 Chambers Street at 2 o'clock, Oct. 7, for the furnishing of materials for, and the contsruction of the foundations of the New-York tower at or near the foot of Delancey Street. The proposals are to be in accordance with the specifications adopted by the Commisioners, and are to be addressed in sealed envelopes to President A. D. Baird. They will be opened in a public meeting on the day set.

Copies of the specifications and drawings of the work, with the proposed form of contract, may be obtained from Chief Engineer L. L. Buck at 84 Broadway, Brooklyn. Each bidder will be required to deposit with his proposal a certified check for $5,000, payable to Treasurer Richard Deeves, as security for the execution of the contract, if his bid is accepted.

The bidder securing the contract will be required to give a bond for $125,000. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all proposals and to accept any proposal offered.

In the form of proposal it is specified that the work shall begin within ten days after the making of the contract, and that it shall be finished within fourteen months.

In the contract and specifications it will be agreed that the matter of wages and the class of labor employed shall be in accordance with the laws of this State. All the stone of any description, except crushed stone, must be worked, dressed, and carved within the boundaries of this State.

The caissons will be 60 by 70 feet in plan, and the tops will be 38 feet below the high-water mark. The stone for the masonry of the piers will be granite throughout.

The Brooklyn foundations will probably be the next step taken by the Commissioners. The foundations will be near the foot of South Sixth Street, and will be larger than those on the New-York side. The tops of the Brooklyn caissons will be 47 feet below high water.

The Commissioners yesterday accepted the report of Chief Engineer L. L. Buck, showing that the borings for the foundation of the bridge had been completed. There are twenty-two borings, equally divided between the two sides of the river. The exact cost of the preliminary work has not yet been computed.

DESIGN OF M'ALPIN TROPHY.

Beautiful Work in Bronze, Steel, Silver, Copper, and Gold.

The McAlpin Trophy, to be competed for by the militia of the State of New-York, is now on exhibition by Tiffany & Co., who made the trophy. It is the gift of Major Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Adjutant General of the State.

The design is made of sterling silver, bronze, steel, and copper interwoven, making a most decorative and artistic effect. The trophy represents a vase surmounted by a cannon ball or shell, on the top of which the American bird of freedom has just alighted, with outstretched wings.

The surface of the vase is covered with four shields, decorated with stars and stripes, the stars being of silver on blue steel, and the stripes of silver and copper. Suspended from the National shield are garlands of green bronze. The wreaths at the base are also of green bronze. Around the upper part of the vase, in heavy, raised bronze-gilt letters, is the inscription: "Military and Naval Trophy." The eagle is of bronze, plated with gold.

The vase rests upon a broad base, on each side of which is the figure of a marksman kneeling, with musket in position for the command, "Fire!" At the feet of the marksmen, and forming a border at the base, is a circle of laurel wreaths, each serving as a frame for a shield, upon which the winners' names are to be annually inscribed. The centre shield bears in relief the words: "McAlpin Testimonial."

The conditions of the Adjutant General's Match are as follows: Open to one team of three from each company, or separate company of infantry or troop of cavalry or signal corps, and one team from the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff of each regiment or battalion (not part of a regiment) of infantry or squadron of cavalry in the National Guard of the State of New-York, to be competed for at Creedmoor.

Weapons and ammunition, same as Governor's Match. Distances and positions, 300 yards, standing position, on No. 3 target; 800 yards, any position, on No. 2 target. Seven shots at each distance.

The first match for this trophy was shot at Creedmoor Oct. 16, 1895, and was won by a team representing Company I, Twenty-third Regiment. It is to be competed for at Creedmoor to-morrow.

ITALY'S FLAG NOT INSULTED.

Senhor Mendonca, Brazilian Minister, Writes an Explanation.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

During the last fortnight cablegrams purporting to be dated from Rio de Janeiro have been published by the press in this country and in Europe, describing serious conflicts in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco between Brazilians and Italians resident in Brazil.

It has been affirmed that the Italian flag was insulted and that the Government had withdrawn the exequatur of the Italian Consul in Sao Paulo and had ordered its Minister to leave Rome. A paper had already announced the arrival in Paris of the Brazilian Minister at the Quirinal, and another has gone so far as to mention the number of Italians killed and wounded in the conflict.

In answer to my inquiries in regard to the veracity of such statements, I am officially informed that from the testimony of a large number of reliable witnesses, such as lawyers, physicians, representatives of the press, and from the declarations of many Italians, it results that a group of young students in Sao Paulo burned a handkerchief with the Italian colors.

The incident would have passed unnoticed had it not been for the excitement of the public opinion regarding the approval of the protocol, signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Italian Minister in Rio, concerning the Italian claims, then under discussion in Congress, where it had passed in first and second readings. A large group of Italians, having at their head Count Brichantan, Italian Consul in Sao Paulo, marched through the streets of the capital of that State, shouting "Hurrah for Italy!" which naturally brought out counter demonstrations on the part of Brazilian citizens.

In such an emergency and for the purpose of protecting the Italians and maintaining public order, the State authorities called the Consul to the Governor's palace and acted with prudence and energy. The Italian press in Sao Paulo approved of the conduct of the authorities, who are supported by the most important part of the Italian colony in the State, which does not countenance the hostile attitude assumed by the Consul.

The knowledge of these facts caused the repeal of the protocol in its third reading in Congress and the substitution of Gen. Castro Cerqueira for Dr. Carlos de Carvalho in the portfolio of foreign relations. The alleged conflicts in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco were mere public demonstrations of the approval of the action of Congress. No Italians were killed.

The young student who burned the handkerchief with the Italian colors was arrested and is under process of justice. The exequatur of Consul Brichantan has not yet been withdrawn, and the Brazilian Minister at Rome has not been recalled. The Government of Brazil continues diplomatic negotiations with the Italian Government in the hope of a peaceful solution of the pending questions.

SALVADOR DE MENDONCA.
BRAZILIAN LEGATION, Sept. 12, 1896.

THAT MEETING ON THE ICE

NANSEN'S MARVELOUS TRAMP HAD A HAPPY ENDING.

Members of the Jackson Expedition Saw a Black Spot in the Distance and Soon the Cliffs of Cape Flora Were Echoing with Cheers for the Most Grimy Looking Explorer Ever Seen Even in Those Regions.

Detailed accounts of that picturesque and dramatic meeting between Dr. Nansen and the members of the expedition under Mr. Jackson appear in the London papers just at hand. It will be remembered that after leaving the Fram, accompanied only by a single companion, Lieut. Johansen, Dr. Nansen made his way on foot over the ice to latitude 86 degrees 14 minutes, and then turned back toward the south. It was off the shore of Franz Josef Land, where the two men spent the Winter, only a few miles from the station occupied by the Windward's crew, that the wholly unexpected meeting took place just at the beginning of the arctic Summer.

Mr. Harry Fisher, the botanist of the Jackson party, gives the following graphic account of what took place:

The Sighting of Nansen.

"On June 17 we had just finished dinner at Elmwood, our headquarters at Cape Flora, and were all seated round the table, which stood in the centre of our comfortable log-wood dining room. The day was dull and misty, but not very cold, and we were whiling away the time laughing and chatting and smoking our pipes. Suddenly Mr. Armitage, our astronomer, who had been to the observatory, put his head in the door and shouted: 'How many of you are here? I see a man on the ice floe.' We counted round and found that all were present.

"We then became somewhat excited, and wondered who the stranger could be. Mr. Jackson at once got up and said, 'Whoever it is, I am off.' He then ran off. The rest of us scrambled for telescopes and binoculars, and some climbed up the rock in order to find out who the mysterious new-comer was. The idea that it was Nansen did not occur to us until after the lapse of about twenty minutes. Mr. Armitage and I, who had good glasses, then hazarded the suggestion that the stranger might be Nansen.

"By this time Jackson and the man he was approaching looked like two specks in the distance. They were gesticulating violently, and they soon came up to one another, and stood apparently talking. Watching the stranger carefully, we came to the conclusion that it must be the Norwegian explorer. He had a gun in one hand and a bamboo stick in the other. He was wearing 'ski' and was jumping about from one ice hummock to another in a marvelous manner.

"We all went down to where Mr. Jackson and his companion were, and when we got within speaking distance Mr. Jackson called out: 'This is Dr. Nansen.' Whereupon we cheered until we were hoarse. Dr. Nansen could only say: 'This is very pleasant. This is very pleasant.' When we heard how far north Dr. Nansen had been we again gave three hearty cheers.

"Now we had time to look at Nansen, and it is certain his nearest relation would not have recognized him. He was absolutely black from head to foot. His light hair and mustache were jet black, and there was not a speck of white about his face or hands. He looked for all the world like a negro, and the brightness of his eyes was accentuated by the grime of his face, which had been blackened by the blubber smoke. His clothes—the one suit he had worn for fifteen months—were stiff with blood and oil, with which his face and hands were also covered.

"After standing and talking for some minutes, we heard that Nansen's companion was in the neighborhood, and while Mr. Jackson and Dr. Nansen started off for Elmwood, Mr. Child and I went off to find Lieut. Johansen."

A Queer Conversation.

Mr. Jackson himself describes the actual meeting as follows:

"On hearing that some one had been seen on the ice, I at once started off, and saw a man on the pack-ice to the southeast of Cape Flora and a second person further off. I fired several shots to attract their attention, and after about an hour's walk we came up to one another. As the man was on 'ski,' I concluded he was a Norwegian, and imagined him to be a walrus hunter who had come to grief somehow. On approaching nearer I noticed that he was as black as a stoker from head to foot. His clothes were covered with grease. It was evident that he had been in very rough circumstances for some time past. I walked up to him and we shook hands warmly, and the following conversation ensued:

"Jackson—I'm awfully glad to see you.

"Nansen—So am I to see you.

"Jackson—Have you a ship here?

"Nansen—No; my ship is not here.

"Jackson—How many are there of you?

"Nansen—I have one companion in the distance there.

"During this time I had been steadily looking into his face, and in spite of his long black hair and smoke-black skin thought that he was Nansen, whom I had known in London. So I exclaimed: 'Aren't you Nansen?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'I am Nansen.' 'By Jove,' I responded, 'I really am awfully glad to see you.' Then we shook hands again still more heartily. 'Thank you very much,' said Nansen; 'very kind of you.'

"I then asked him where he left the Fram, and he told me. After some more talk we again shook hands, and I told him how intensely pleased I was to be the first person to congratulate him on his magnificent success. We then turned and walked toward Elmwood, and, meeting the rest of my colleagues, I introduced them to Nansen, calling for three cheers for him, which were most heartily given. Nansen appeared very pleased."

Mr. Fisher and another member of the Windward party were at once sent after Dr. Nansen's companion. "After going a short distance," says Mr. Fisher, "we suddenly rounded an ice hummock and saw Johansen, who had the kayaks with him. Before coming up to the Lieutenant we saw what looked like a black flag on a pole. On approaching nearer we found it to be a shirt, evidently blackened by many months of blubber smoke.

"Johansen himself, like his chief, was as black as a nigger from the same cause. His appearance was rendered more grotesque by two white patches under his eyes. We had great difficulty in making Johansen understand us, as he knew no English. We greeted one another by waving our caps and by heartily shaking hands. We gave Johansen a pipe and tobacco, and he had the first smoke since he had left the Fram. We at once took charge of the kayaks and the other impedimenta, refusing to allow Johansen to carry anything, and we started off to follow Nansen and Jackson to Elmwood."

Dining the Wanderers.

The rest of the story is in Mr. Jackson's words:

"When we reached our headquarters it was midnight, which up there is as light as noon. We began to prepare a good meal for our guests, who meanwhile had a much-needed hot bath and an entire change of clothes. After Nansen and his companion had had a shave and hair cut—our photographer operating—none would have recognized them as the disheveled, smoke-blacked individuals we had met on the ice. Our dinner was, I can assure you, a great success, for we managed, to Nansen's astonishment, to add to roast loon, green peas, and other vegetables, jam tart, cheese, and preserved fruits, all washed down by port, sherry, and whisky. I can leave it to you to imagine how hearty were the toasts that followed.

"Curiously enough," continues Mr. Jackson, "the day before we met Nansen he had fancied he heard some shots and the barking of dogs. He put this down, however, to the noise made by ice crashes, but, as a matter of fact, I had been shooting in the neighborhood. I did my utmost to make him comfortable and to give him a good time after his rough experiences. He has made a most extraordinary journey, which, for daring, is, in my opinion, absolutely unequaled in the annals of discovery, either in the arctic or other regions."

On the Ice Floe.

A private letter to a friend of Lieut. Johansen says:

"When Nansen and I left the ship we had at least a thirty to forty foot ice stratum under our keel. We started with our sledges at the end of February, when the polar night was nearing its end. We tried to start three times. The first time a sledge broke down at a short distance from the ship. The second time we had journeyed for three days, but went back to complete our provisions. The third start was the best, and we never turned back.

"What Nansen and I went through on our journey on the drifting ice you can imagine from my leader's telegrams. But a man can bear more than one believes possible. I remember one day on the ice, when, with a temperature of 40° Celsius below freezing point, I had the misfortune to fall through a hole into the water. We were trying to cross the hole, or crack, with our sledges tied together, and I slipped and fell. I managed to get on to the firm ice, but on the opposite side to where Nansen was, and it took many hours and a great way round before we succeeded in reaching each other with all our dogs and our three sledges.

"What a delight it was at the end of that day to creep into our primitive sleeping-sacks. All the day nothing warm had crossed my lips; my clothes were hard as glass, and it was several days before the last bit of ice was melted out of the folds. I have indeed gone through many a distressing hour, but I never despaired. God be thanked that we are again in our native harbor, safe and sound!"

STATE TAX APPORTIONED.

The Amount Which Each County Will Have to Pay.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—The work of apportioning to the counties of the State the amounts of State tax each will have to pay this year on their aggregate equalized valuations as fixed by the State Board of Equalization has been completed by State Controller Roberts.

The total of the aggregate equalized valuations upon which the tax of 2.69 mills is levied is $4,368,712,903. The total of the State tax will therefore be $11,751,837. The State tax is made up of a tax of .93 mills levied for school purposes, .76 mills for canal and general purposes, and 1 mill for State care of insane, and the amounts to be collected under the assessments are respectively $4,062,903, $3,320,221, and $4,368,712.

The following is the amount of tax apportioned to each county: Albany, $230,443; Allegany, $36,754; Broome, $80,402; Cattaraugus, $47,910; Cayuga, $80,162; Chautauqua, $75,098; Chemung, $60,695; Chenango, $40,630; Clinton, $17,752; Columbia, $64,567; Cortland, $27,185; Delaware, $38,914; Dutchess, $119,006; Erie, $698,814; Essex, $24,238 ;Franklin, $23,372; Fulton, $30,615; Genessee, $56,804; Greene, $33,349; Hamilton, $3,647; Herkimer, $52,814; Jefferson, $79,034; Kings, $1,456,660; Lewis, $20,870; Livingston, $66,595; Madison, $51,730; Monroe, $357,692; Montgomery, $66,525; New-York, $5,451,110; Niagara, $87,855; Oneida, $138,748; Onondaga, $217,170; Ontario, $74,068; Orange, $106,026; Orleans, $39,373; Oswego, $63,814; Otsego, $54,762; Putnam, $17,874; Queens, $201,774; Rensselaer, $117,782; Richmond, $72,203; Rockland, $36,361; Saratoga, $61,262; Schenectady, $40,936; Schoharie, $28,234; Schuyler, $17,732; Seneca, $38,055; St. Lawrence, $71,665; Steuben, $72,181; Suffolk, $59,492; Sullivan, $14,151; Tioga, $31,982; Tompkins, $35,232; Ulster, $68,580; Warren, $18,408; Washington, $50,516; Wayne, $63,923; Westchester, $322,093; Wyoming, $39,041; Yates, $20,213.

NEW BATTLESHIP CONTRACTS.

Acting Secretary McAdoo Has Cabled the Awards to Secretary Herbert.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Acting Secretary of the Navy McAdoo has cabled to Secretary Herbert, now abroad, informing him of the result of the battleship competition, with a view of expediting the award of one ship each to the Cramps, Scotts, and Newport News Company. This action is understood to be necessary, as the Secretary, under terms of the law, is the only official who can execute the contracts.

The outcome of the competition was so utterly devoid of any complication that the Board of Bureau Chiefs considers it superfluous to make any canvass of the proposals, and the bidders themselves have not only offered no objections to the prima facie result, which credited one ship to each of the principal shipbuilding firms whose figures were distinctly lowest, but they have expressed considerable anxiety that the question should be settled promptly in order that their purchases of material may be made at present quotations before any marked rise or fall could take place. Congress also recognized the desirability of haste in building these ships, as evidenced by the stipulation that the contracts should be executed within 120 days from the passage of the act.

This period expires Oct. 8, and Secretary Herbert had arranged all his plans to return to Washington about Oct. 1, to consider the bids. The Judge Advocate General of the Navy has already prepared the contracts, and the successful bidders are anxious to enter into them at once. It is believed that Secretary Herbert will cable assurances of his readiness to make the desired awards and promise to sign the contracts in accordance on his arrival, in which case three weeks of actual construction will be gained by the builders.

ARKANSAS PLURALITY FALLS.

Democrats Carry the State by a Less Plurality than in 1894.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The revised election returns from Arkansas are affording the Republican managers considerable satisfaction. Chairman Babcock was in a particularly cheerful humor as he discussed the subject this afternoon.

"In the election of 1894," he said, "Clarke, the Democratic nominee for Governor, received 74,809 votes, carrying the State by 48,724 plurality and by a majority of 24,273. Remmel, Republican, received 26,085 votes, and Barker, Populist, 24,541. According to the returns so far received from 61 out of 65 counties, Jones, Democrat, received 71,645 votes, or 3,164 less than Clarke received two years ago. Remmel, the Republican candidate, received 26,410, a gain of nearly 400 votes, while the Populists lost 13,000 votes from the vote they polled two years ago.

"The significance of this lies in the tumble from the heavy plurality which was claimed of over 80,000 to a plurality of 33,000, or 15,000 less than two years ago, which has taken place since the first reports of the recent election were given to the public by the Democratic managers with a view to offsetting the Vermont tidal wave. Press dispatches say that the four counties yet to hear from will not materially change the result. This is probably too optimistic a view of the manner in which election returns are sometimes manipulated in Arkansas. It would not surprise me if the returns from those four counties were held back to round out Jones's magnificent victory."

MORE ROOM IN SCHOOLS

SITTINGS FOR 32,828 MORE PUPILS BY JAN. 1.

School Board Debates a Resolution Providing for a Course of Study in Citizenship—No Action Taken —A New Assistant Superintendent —Why Nine Schools Were Not Opened Last Monday—Vouchers Not Honored by the Controller.

The absentees at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon were Commissioners Meirowitz, Montant, and Wehrum. President Maclay was in the chair.

The Committee on Buildings explained the condition of nine schools not opened on Monday and the reasons therefore, and showed how 32,828 new sittings will be available Jan. 1, 1897. There was a debate on the resolution to establish a course of study in citizenship, offered by Commissioner Beneville, and on one to consult on educational matters with the Greater New-York Charter Committee, offered by Commissioner Hurlbut.

A report of the Committee on Evening Schools, which accepted all the nominations for the staffs of the evening high, senior, and junior schools by the Board of Superintendents, except that of William Hudson to be Principal of the East Side Evening High School, and of thirty-four substitute teachers, was discussed, and referred to secret session, in which it was approved.

Edgar Dubs Shimer was appointed an Assistant Superintendent in place of Walter B. Gunnison, who resigned to go to the Brooklyn High School.

The nomination of Mrs. Clara M. Williams to be Supervisor of Kindergarten was laid over again to permit of other candidates appearing before the Committee on Instruction.

Commissioner Little offered a report, which was accepted, from the Committee on Buildings, in which the reasons for not opening nine schools under repair on Monday and the probable date of opening were given. They are:

Primary School No. 15, 63 Pearl Street—Temporary accommodations for scholars. Will open in two weeks.

Primary School No. 25, 180 Wooster Street—Will open Oct. 1.

Grammar School No. 16, 208 West Thirteenth Street—So far completed that pupils may be received Sept. 21.

Grammar School No. 17, 335 West Forty-seventh Street—Open Sept. 21.

Grammar School No. 32, 357 West Thirty-fifth Street—Annex completed and whole building open Sept. 21.

Grammar School No. 37, 113 East Eighty-seventh Street—An order was issued by the Department of Buildings against this. The contractor refused to comply without compensation. Case in the hands of the Counsel to the Corporation and in uncertainty.

Grammar School No. 49, 237 East Thirty-seventh Street—No date set. Contractors claim that delay was due to their not receiving money from the city.

Primary School No. 43, 509 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street—A wooden structure. Open Oct. 15.

Primary School No. 39, Bronxdale—Temporary accommodations. Will open Oct. 1.

No Money for Vouchers.

The report added:

"Your committee has held meetings averaging more than one each week since July 8, and has given constant and careful attention to all of these matters, and when at the meeting on Aug. 19 the Superintendent of School Buildings reported that the contractors were protesting that they could not obtain money on their vouchers forwarded to the Controller, which delay was likely to cause a suspension of work on many of the school buildings, he was directed to report each case at once to the Chairman. This was done, and the Chairman promptly notified the President of the board of the embarrassed situation, urging the importance of relief in the following terms:

"'There are now about a dozen vouchers in the Controller's office, running from $800 to $12,000. Most of them have been there for more than a month, and remain unpaid, presumably because of the non-sale of bonds, and I write to ask you to call the particular attention of the Mayor and Controller to the circumstances of these cases in order that, if it be possible, these contractors may be paid.

"'These schools have on registration more than 12,000 children, and unless the school houses are completed in time for the opening of the schools in September this army of children will be unprovided for. Salaries of the teachers will continue, but the children will be left to run the streets.'

"The President laid the matter before the Controller, who, in some instances, made payment to contractors, but stated his inability to do so in others.

"In this connection it may be interesting to know that more than 30,000 additional sittings will be available in the near future. The following statement will clearly indicate the present situation:

	New Sittings.
New schoolhouses under construction will furnish	10,962
New building contracted for	1,914
As advertised, but defeated contract	464
Plans ready advertising delayed	4,002
Plans and specifications to be advertised	1,044
Plans nearly completed	6,090
Other plans in near future	8,352
So that Jan. 1, 1897, there will be	32,828

A school site in One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, to cost $13,469.20, and another at Houston and Essex Streets, to cost $106,408.30, were approved of, and the Controller will issue bonds to pay for them.

In addition to Edgar Dubs Shimer for Assistant Superintendent in place of W. B. Gunnison, the Committee on Instruction recited his career as an instructor. He was graduated at Muhlenberg College, Penn., and received from it the degree of Master of Arts in 1874, and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1887. His last position in the public schools was Assistant Principal of Grammar School No. 20. He has taught in the evening high and other evening schools for thirteen years, was a lecturer on psychology in the New-York University in 1890, and became full professor in the School of Pedagogy of the university, and is now the senior professor. In 1890 he became a member of the university Faculty of the Graduate School, and has conducted a course for Doctor of Philosophy. Mr. Shimer was unanimously confirmed. His salary will be $4,000 per annum.

For a Course in Citizenship.

Commissioner Beneville offered the following resolution:

"That the Board of Superintendents be and the same is hereby requested, to report, with the changes and modifications in the course of study in our schools, now under consideration, a plan or method for the systematic training of the pupils of our schools in citizenship and the rights and duties thereupon dependent."

A very pleasant debate followed, and the resolution was generally commended by Commissioners Strauss, Ketchum, Hubbell, and Prentiss. There was a disposition to send it to the Board of Superintendents before it was adopted. Dr. Ketchum agreed with Mr. Beneville, that there was lamentable ignorance everywhere in regard to the rights and duties of citizenship. Mr. Hubbell suggested a course of study in the department of civics in the schools as conducted in France.

There was a long discussion, and many opinions were presented in regard to a resolution offered by Commissioner Hurlbert that a committee of the board, with its President Maclay, Chairman, confer with the Greater New-York sub-committee on charter drafting. Some of the members thought that such action would be undignified, others that it would not be proper.

Gen. Ketchum said that any member of the board was at liberty to go to President Low or make any suggestion to the sub-committee.

Mr. Hurlbert called attention to the action of the Brooklyn Board of Education, which had made arrangements to confer with the sub-committee. It would be as well, he suggested, not to delay.

Gen. Ketchum remarked that he regretted to say that modesty in these days was a virtue that was not always appreciated or rewarded.

It was finally agreed to postpone action on the resolution.

CRUGERS ARE DEFENDANTS.

One of Them Accused of Fraud in Conveyance of Real Estate.

Robert H. McCracken has brought suit in the Supreme Court against James Pendleton Cruger, the latter's wife, Amy Cruger; James E. McAleer, Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, Alexander M. Shepard, and B. F. Blair to set aside certain deeds to the property at 114 Wall Street, 110 Vesey Street, 135 West Street, 261 Front Street, and 4 and 6 Jones's Lane, made by James Pendleton Cruger to McAleer, who then conveyed the holdings to Mrs. Amy Cruger, who, in turn, made a conveyance to Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, Alexander M. Shepard, and B. F. Blair, to hold in trust and to pay the income to her for life, and after her death to her husband.

The plaintiff alleges that he recovered in 1891 a judgment in Texas against James Pendleton Cruger for $72,033 for goods furnished. McCracken alleges that the goods were furnished to James Pendleton Cruger upon his representation that he was the owner of a great deal of valuable New-York real estate, and was a wealthy man. The plaintiff also charges that after obtaining this credit, Cruger, for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, transferred his real estate. The plaintiff claims that credit was given and the goods were obtained upon Cruger's false representations.

A suit with the same allegations and for the same purpose was also instituted yesterday against the same defendants by D. Sullivan & Co., bankers of San Antonio, Texas, on a judgment for $68,799 for money loaned to Cruger.

The plaintiffs in both actions want all the deeds set aside on the ground of fraud.

POLO IN AN ICE RINK.

Among the Features of the St. Nicholas Skating Club.

The St. Nicholas Skating Rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street, will be opened Nov. 18. The whole building, which was erected last year, is being refitted.

Frank Swift, a well-known professional skater, will manage the rink this year. He was formerly manager of the Ice Palace, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. He said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"We expect to start the season briskly with polo games. Teams from most of the larger colleges will compete, although a definite schedule has not been made. The class of patrons we expect is very select, and we intend to keep it so. I have advised the raising of the admission fee from 75 cents to $1. This will prevent an undesirable crowd gaining access to the ice without financial loss."

The St. Nicholas Skating Club has been in existence five or six years. Its membership of 400 is full and there are nearly that number on the waiting list. The dues are $50 per year, which is sufficient to give a handsome profit without further patronage.

It is expected that the rink will become popular and that clubs will be organized to attend it. The gentlemen's clubroom is being fitted up in sumptuous style down stairs, and a ladies' room will be prepared up stairs.

Chandler P. Anderson is President of the club this year, F. Erskine Hewitt Vice President, and E. A. Crowninshield Secretary-Treasurer. On the Board of Governors are Chandler P. Anderson, Erskine Hewitt, and John Jacob Astor.

EXPECTS PROSPEROUS TIMES.

William A. Nash of Corn Exchange Bank Back from Europe.

William A. Nash, Chairman of the Clearing House Association and President of the Corn Exchange Bank reached home from Europe yesterday on the steamship Majestic. He was met down the bay by Cashier Love of his bank, who went out on a revenue cutter, and a small party of friends on David Dows's steam yacht Thespia. Mr. Dows, Thomas A. McIntyre and wife, and F. J. Middlebrook were among those on the yacht. Mr. Nash went at once to his office in the Corn Exchange Bank and remained there the greater part of the day.

Although he was abroad nearly four months, Mr. Nash kept himself informed on current events at home. He expressed the belief that this country was approaching a more prosperous era. He thought that the voice of the people would be very emphatic on election day in favor of sound money.

Asked about the prospects of a continuation of gold imports from Europe, he said that, so far as he could construe the indications, more gold would come from abroad.

WAGON TO GATHER THE MAIL.

Precursor of Improvements to be Made in the Postal Service.

At a consultation between Second Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson and the officials of the New-York Post office yesterday morning, all details necessary to put one of the proposed mail collecting wagons in operation in the city next week were arranged.

The wagon will be accompanied by a mail clerk, who will sort the mail while it is en route from the boxes to the General Post Office. If the experiment is successful other wagons will be put in service.

Gen. Neilson returned to Washington yesterday afternoon. Before his departure he said that the Government contemplated making other improvements in the New-York mail service, but he would not say what they are.

Killed by a Skyrocket.

A singular accident caused the death of James Turner, a machinist, forty-one years old, of 46 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday night.

He was on his way home when the John B. Lyon Association of the Nineteenth Ward, returning from an outing, passed along Wythe Avenue with a display of fireworks. Turner stopped at the corner of Wythe Avenue and Morton Street to look at the parade. He remarked to Druggist Cahill, who was standing in front of his store:

"Those fireworks look fine, don't they?"

At that moment a skyrocket struck Turner in the face. He was carried unconscious into the drug store and then was taken to the Eastern District Hospital. Both sides of his jaw were broken, and the lower part of his face was terribly mangled. He died of the shock.

The police have been unable to find out who fired the rocket.

McKinley Banner Cut Down.

A McKinley and Hobart banner, which hung across Tenth Avenue at Twenty-seventh Street, was cut down Tuesday night by some malicious person. National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs offered a reward last night of $200 for the detection and conviction of the culprit.

BLUE AND GRAY VETERANS

A REUNION IN WASHINGTON BY THE SOLDIERS YESTERDAY.

The Veterans Will Go to Antietam To-day to Dedicate a Monument in Memory of Their Comrades—Description of the Memorial to be Unveiled—Eloquent Address of Archbishop Ryan to the Union and Confederate Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Veterans of the Blue and the Gray, en route to the field of the battle of Antietam, held a reunion in Washington to-day under the auspices of the Philadelphia brigade, officially known as the Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Potomac. They go to Antietam to-morrow morning to dedicate the monument erected in memory of their comrades who fell in that battle. Besides members of the Army of Maryland, who have been invited to enter with the brigade in a fraternal meeting on the field, Gov. Lowndes and staff, the Maryland National Guard, and the Fifth Regiment Corps, under command of Adjt. Gen. L. Allison and Gen. Briggs, are expected to attend.

The monument is an imposing structure, erected at a cost of $15,000. The plot on which the shaft of Vermont granite stands has an area of eleven acres, owned by the brigade. The structure is 73 feet high and starts from a base 14 feet square. A die 6 feet thick and weighing 28 tons interposes between the base and the shaft. The latter rises to a height of 51 feet 5 inches. Appropriate inscriptions mark each side of the monument. The memorial stands at a distance of 400 feet from the Hagerstown Pike, and is approached by a macadamized driveway that circles entirely around the base.

Programme of the Reunion.

The members of the brigade to the number of several hundred, under command of Gen. John W. Frazier, reached the city at 12:30 A. M. in a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the first session of the reunion was held in Central Hall. The veterans were welcomed to the National capital by George Truesdell, Commissioner of the District, and after an invocation by the Rev. J. W. Sanders, Chaplain Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., and a brief introductory address by Gen. Frazier, the following speeches were made:

"The North," by Charles F. Warwick Mayor of Philadelphia.

"The South," by Gen. William A. Hemphill, Atlanta, Ga.

"A Reunited People," Archbishop P. J. Ryan, Philadelphia.

Song, "The New Rosette," Miss Louise Nannette Orndorff, Baltimore.

"Army of the Potomac," Gen. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania.

"Army of Northern Virginia," Gen. William R. Aylett of Virginia.

In the course of his address Gen. Aylett reproduced and read, amid great applause, a resolution drafted by himself while confined in the old Capitol prison, on behalf of his associate prisoners of the Army of Northern Virginia, deploring and denouncing the assassination of President Lincoln, "at a time when he was so much needed to restore peace to the country."

**Archbishop

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Stock market bears had another industrious day. They made much noise. They affected to have secrets of importance, all of which were about to be revealed destructively. Yet, except in two or three quarters, all their campaigning accomplished little beyond extending the short interest to a point where in some stocks it is already unwieldy.

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Manhattan Elevated and Sugar Trust were the two most conspicuous stocks in the day's transactions. Both were quoted ex-dividend. In Sugar shares the dealings aggregated half as much as all the other transactions on the Stock Exchange put together. It was evident that in the opening hour of the Exchange somebody was pouring out long stock in large volume, and there were indications that an important New-England interest was selling. But the smash that this seemed to threaten did not go to the extent that seemed probable, for on the concession New-York traders who have lately been ranged on the short side became buyers. One covering order of 5,000 shares was filled in the first hour, and another of equal size was executed later, while in the closing transactions there appeared buying from a source that prompted a sharp rally from the low price of the day, though even then there was a net loss of 3 full points.

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While Sugar on its ex-dividend day broke in this way, the bears got much less consolation out of Manhattan, also quoted ex-dividend, its closing asked price being above where it opened for the day. The short interest in this stock is undisguised, and Mr. Russell Sage is in a position to call in loans of several thousand shares whenever he may choose.

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The Granger shares were more active than any other group of railway stocks, Burlington and St. Paul each being dealt in to the extent of about 25,000 shares. They were under pressure all day, but no liquidation of investment holdings was discernible.

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So generally professional was the day's stock market, so much the creature of raids and manipulation, that it could be considered consequential in few ways that can be lasting. Many quotations were lowered as much as a whole point, but nowhere were there any changes not readily explainable in the record of the day's professional hammering. Lackawanna was a notable instance of this, being worked down half a dozen points on the execution of a selling order of a single hundred shares. Of course everybody familiar with Wall Street ways comprehends how little this signifies, for had the order been to buy instead of to sell that trifling lot of stock, the change would have been doubtless a corresponding advance.

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Net changes in stocks for the day of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

ADVANCED.

Am. Tobacco..... 7/8 | L., N. A. & C. pf..... 1/2
Laclede Gas..... 1/2 | Silver Bullion certfs.1

DECLINED.

Am Sugar Ref..... 1 7/8 | M., K. & T. pf..... 3/4
Am. Sugar R. pf..... 3/4 | Missouri Pacific..... 3/4
Am. Tobacco..... 3/4 | Nat. Lead..... 1
Brooklyn R. T..... 1/2 | N. J. Central..... 3/4
Chi., Bur. & Q..... 5/8 | N. Y., Sus. & W..... 1/2
Chicago Gas..... 1 | N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.1
Chi., Mil. & St. P..... 5/8 | N. P. pf., all in. pd. 7/8
Chi. & Northwestern.1 | N. Y., Ont. & West. 1
Chi., R. I. & Pac..1 | P. & R., 3d in. pd.. 1/2
C., C., C. & St. L.....1 1/2 | St. P. & Duluth.....2
Consol. Gas..... 1 1/2 | St. P. & Omaha..... 1/2
Del., Lack. & West..1 | St. P. & Omaha pf...2
Den. & Rio G. pf..... 1/2 | Southern Ry. pf..... 1/2
Erie 1st pf..... 2 1/2 | Tenn. Coal & Iron...1
Ill. Steel Co.....1 | U. S. Cordage pf..... 1/2
Iowa Central pf.....1 | U. S. Leather pf..... 3/4
Met. Traction.....1 |

Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

ADVANCED.

C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.2 | Mo., K. & Tex 2d...1
Erie 1st mtg.....1 | Ohio Southern 1st...1 1/2

DECLINED.

Den. & R. G. 4s.....1 | St. P. & Sioux C. 1st.2
D., M. & M. land gt. 4 | T., P. & W. 5s.1
Kan. Pac. con. M. 6...1 1/4 | Southern Ry. 5s.....1
Long Isl. Ferry 4 1/2s.2 | Texas Pacific 1st.....1
Mo., K. & T. 1st.....1 1/2 | U. P., L. & C. 1st..1 1/2
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s.1 1/4 | Wabash 2d.....1 1/2
P. & R. 1st pf. inc...1 |

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 5@8 per cent. The last loan was made at 6 per cent.

The time money market was nominal at 6 per cent. for all cates. Commercial paper quotations were 7@8 per cent. for choice names.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $95,-063,033; balances, $6,872,037. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $606,053.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1 3/4@2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and easier. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers and $4.80¾@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¾ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.15 discount. Boston—16 2-32@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight—10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1/8c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 41; Erie, ⅛, to 13. Declined—Erie first preferred, 1, to 28; Reading, ½, to 7⅜; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 90½; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 58⅝; St. Paul, ¾, to 71¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 11⅞. New-York Central sold at 94¾. British consols declined 1-16, to 110, for money, and ⅛, to 110, for the account.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were weaker for the 4s, 1925, which fell off ¼, and for the 4s, 1907, registered, which declined ⅛. The sales were $3,000 4s, 1907, coupon; at 107; $30,000 5s, coupon, at 110, and $46,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 115@114¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	91	..
4s r., 1907	105½	106
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	114⅝	115¼
4s, c., 1925	114⅝	115¼
5s, r., 1904	110	110½
5s, c., 1904	110	110½
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s 1900	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

GOLD IMPORT EFFECTS.

The announcement in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that a negotiation is now pending which will probably result in the importation of $20,000,000 more foreign gold in a very short time was widely discussed in Wall Street. A score of representative members of the Stock Exchange expressed for publication in THE TIMES their opinions of the probable effect of the anticipated movement. Their respective views were many and varied, but almost without exception they were of the belief that the effect on the money market would be immediately beneficial, and most of them agreed that all commercial business would be helped materially. These were their ideas:

James A. Blair (Blair & Co.)—Such a movement can have only a good effect. It will be felt not only in Wall Street, but throughout the country. I think the importation of $20,000,000 more in gold would be most natural—in fact, I expect to see the total amount imported reach $50,000,000. The balance of trade is in our favor, and is likely to be for some time, and the foreigners are not sending back our securities to settle that balance. Further importations of gold must necessarily go far to restore confidence, and confidence is all that is needed now."

J. S. Bache: "If this movement is natural it will have a most excellent effect on the money market and on general sentiment. If it is artificial it will do no good at all. Gold imports will increase speculation only so far as they will allow brokers to get better accommodations as to time money. The disposition to speculate will not be increased until the election is over. I do not think such gold importation will have any influence on investors. I think the importation of $20,000,000 of gold quite likely."

E. B. Cuthbert: "The effect of gold imports, no matter how large the amount, will be only temporary. There will be an easing in money rates, the prices of securities will go up somewhat, and there may be an increase in outside speculation. But the betterment will be only for a few days. Then things will relapse again. The political question is predominant, and nothing but the settlement of that can help affairs permanently, and I do not think the immediate effect will be as great as might be supposed. The importation of gold has been so much talked about and harped upon that it has lost its influence, particularly with the country at large."

Maurice S. Wormser—The situation looks to me as though everything from this time on must show benefits to the country at large. All branches of business, so far as I can learn, are starting up. Prospects almost universally are encouraging. Gold coming this way on a further large scale from Europe will be beneficial and inspiring, and the influence of it will be felt at once.

William F. Owens (Beers & Owens)—Such a gold tide as is anticipated will raise public confidence to a new level, and the prompt result will be tonic to the furthest degree.

Edward L. Norton (Henry Allen & Co.)—If we have gold imports to the extent predicted, every commercial and financial interest will be helped. Nervousness will be cured, and confidence established, and that would mean a change far-reaching in its influence.

Dallas B. Pratt (Maitland, Coppell & Co.)—The influence will be most salutary. Fresh confidence will be inspired, and money will be easier. Those will be the principal results. I do not think that speculation or investments will be materially affected. Speculation may be increased, and the markets active and higher for a day or two, but there will be no real improvement either in activity or in prices until after the election in November.

James Seligman—Such large gold imports would be a surprise to me, but if they should come there would be an immediate easing in the money market, and the good effect would be felt throughout business circles.

W. F. Pendleton, (Macy & Pendleton): "The good effect would be temporary only. Of course money would be easier and stocks would go somewhat higher and would probably be more active. But there would be nothing permanent or stable in the movement. The market is dependent on the political situation—and also on the attitude of the large holders of stocks."

John Greenough. (Poor & Greenough): "Such importation of gold must have a most reassuring influence. I think it will be felt throughout the country. Banks will be enabled to give accommodations where they have been refusing them. Money will be much easier, but I do not think there will be much increase in speculation. The chief influence will be the restoration of confidence and the aid which will be given to banks, both in New-York and through the country."

C. B. Foote (Hatch & Foote): "Additional gold imports, large or small, will have an excellent effect on the money market and on speculation. The larger the imports, the better the effect. They will also have a good influence on investors. The large amount of gold you speak of will do much to revive confidence, and the business of the entire country should be greatly benefited."

Jennings S. Cox, (John H. Davis & Co.): "Twenty millions of gold coming into the country will undoubtedly cause good results. Their extent will depend on where the gold goes—how much goes into the Treasury, how much is used to relieve the stringency, and how much goes into the hands of hoarders. Money will become easier, and there may be an increase in speculation."

S. H. Kneeland: "It will not be surprising even if the current gold import movement mounts up to $100,000,000 before it halts. New-Orleans this year is in no position to hold back the cotton crop for speculative purposes, and, of course, everybody realizes that Chicago is not able to tie up the grain crop as in recent years has been the fashion. New-York will not try to do what these other towns cannot attempt. This fact makes this year distinctive. This is an exporting year. This is a year for turning crops into quick cash. And the whole country will soon be feeling cheering benefits."

Henry S. Kerr, (Redmond, Kerr & Co.): "The result will be a much easier feeling. Speculation may increase somewhat. Money rates will not, in my opinion, be eased as much as might be expected, because the banks for some time past have had to refuse accommodations to their own customers, and when they do get more money, they will be apt to loan it in that quarter, rather than put it out in the market."

Reginald H. Ward, (Clark, Ward & Co.:) "Such importations must have an excellent influence on the money market and on speculation. They will also bring about inquiry for investment securities. The real effect will be in the restoration of confidence, and this effect will not be a mere temporary one."

Thomas H. Bolmer, (Prince & Whitely:) "The influence of these imports of gold will be excellent and will be substantial. If the metal is imported to such a large extent, money will ease and speculation will increase."

Henry D. Babcock, (Hollister & Babcock:) "Look back and see what the gold already imported has done. From that you can see that new imports must necessarily have a good effect. The influence will be felt principally in the money market. Speculation may be increased. It depends largely on how much of the movement is artificial."

D. A. Boody (Boody, McLellan & Co.)—The influence of such gold imports will be beneficial in a temporary way. No amount of gold will have a lasting effect until investors receive encouragement warranted by the straightening out of our National financial system. Money will be somewhat easier, but it will amount to nothing but temporary relief—it does not solve the problem.

Henry Amy—The effect will be excellent. It will be felt by New-York first and then by the country. It will restore confidence, and this restoration will be furthered by the substantial aid which the banks will be able to extend to the business community. There will be so much more money to be put into trade channels, and the rates for money will be correspondingly lowered.

Russell Sage—All that the public needs is confidence, and that Europe is now sending us its gold wholly against Europe's wish is ample reason for us to be confident. What gold comes now, and all that is predicted, is insignificant beside the volume that will come rushing this way just as soon as our National election proclaims National honesty.

WALL STREET TALK.

A. A. McLeod, whose Presidency of the Reading Company had so much liveliness in it, is preparing to appear again in the railway world with a scheme of consolidation for a group of Eastern railroads.

The death of John Bloodgood will have an effect on the pending reorganization of the Hocking Coal and Iron property, and may cause delay.

Louis Bell evidently brought back all his old-time vim and vigor from Europe. Traders in Sugar and Tobacco Trust stocks have found this out lately.

It looks as if some of the ugly charges made against one another by speculators in American Tobacco stock would get before the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange.

An officer of the Oregon Navigation Company announces that henceforth economy is to be the conspicuous feature of that property's policy—which will be a pleasing way of making a contrast with the Oregon Navigation's past history.

Stock in one of Chicago's elevated railroads, (euphoniously called The Alley,) held in New-York in a larger way than is enjoyed, will figure in legal proceedings intended to affect a pending reorganization of the property. Some of this stock is in strong hands, and Chicago will play a game above its average if these New-York interests are set aside.

Representations that the Ohio Southern managers are in default on wages due employes were disposed of yesterday by an official dispatch from the company's receivers to Mr. J. S. Bache.

The chief bear complaint is that there is "no public" in the market. That is certainly what most of the current sales on the Stock Exchange show.

FOR THE INVESTOR'S SAKE.

Energy will be put into a movement among the Governors of the Stock Exchange to oblige corporations to make explicit statements of their earnings and expenses, if they are to be dealt in and quoted on the Exchange. This is an old issue, but now, for the first time, it seems likely to be aggressively pushed. The advocates of the reform insist that it will inure to the benefit of investors by providing them with official information, which is not now always accessible.

MINING STOCKS WAITING.

Just as soon as there is any sure indication of a revival of activity in the investment market it is likely that many goldmine properties will be brought out in Wall Street. A number of the foremost firms on the Stock Exchange took up such investments a year ago, when the opportunity seemed good, to interest the public, but they have all had to wait, even though in some instances prospectuses were then prepared for distribution.

SCARED BY BRYAN.

One case of gold hoarding is known in Wall Street, where the customer of a Stock Exchange firm has turned $800,000 of securities into the yellow metal, and locked it up in a safe-deposit vault.

It is difficult to find traces, however, of any other such transaction on any important scale.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅝@66c. There were sales of 11,000 ounces at 66¼@66c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50¼@52¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,631,440.10 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,631 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,621 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,943,742
Imports for same period	40,722,242
Net exports	$10,221,500
Net exports to date, 1895	41,922,173
Net exports to date, 1894	70,304,346
Net exports to date, 1893	14,263,424

THE CHICAGO SITUATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Governing Committee meets this afternoon, and, as was stated yesterday, may take some action as to opening the Exchange, but it is hardly thought probable that any trading will be done before the 1st of October, and possibly not till after the election. The foreclosure sale of the Alley "L" occurred this morning, and the price paid was $4,000,100, by Leslie Carter and George E. Adams, acting for bondholders. An unsuccessful attempt on the part of the stockholders to stop the proceedings was made last night.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Market & Fulton	200
American Ex.	165	Mechanics'	185
Butch. & Drovers'	120	Merchants'	130
Central National	120	Metropolis	400
City	500	New-Amsterdam	190
Citizens'	120	New-York	215
Columbia	175	New-York County	610
Commerce	195	Nat B'k of N. A.	125
Continental	150	Park	250
East River	120	Phenix	100
Fifth Avenue	2700	Seaboard National	170
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Second National	425
Fourth National	160	Seventh National	100
Gallatin National	290	Shoe & Leather	90
German-American	105	State of New-York	108
Hanover	810	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Manhattan	200	Western National	110

There were sales of 4 shares of American Exchange at 169¼, 16 do at 170, 5 Fourth National at 163½, and 6 Western National at 110½.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
142	145	215	Adams Express	143½	143½	143½	143½	..
44	45⅜	50	American Cotton Oil pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	..
5¼	5½	340	American Spirits Mfg.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	–¼
..	..	800	*American Sugar Refs.	114	114	113¾	113¾	..
100	109½	68,412	*Am. Sug. Refs., ex div.	111½	111½	108⅛	109⅛	–1⅞
98¾	100	10	*Am. Sug. R. pf., ex. div.	99	99	99	99	–¾
85	90	4	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	88	88	..
59¼	59½	15,860	American Tobacco	60	60⅝	58⅞	59⅛	–⅞
95	98	105	American Tobacco pf.	96	96	95	96	+⅛
11⅛	11¼	1,260	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	–⅜
16⅝	17	185	A., T. & S. F. pf.	17	17	17	17	+⅛
12¾	13¼	310	Baltimore & Ohio	13¼	13¼	13	13	–¼
20½	21½	200	*Brooklyn Rap. Transit.	20½	20½	20½	20½	–½
85	88	35	Brooklyn Union Gas	87	87	87	87	..
43½	44½	20	Canada Southern	44½	44½	44½	44½	..
13⅝	13⅝	1,195	Chesapeake & Ohio	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	–⅛
64⅝	64⅞	24,340	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	65⅝	65⅞	64⅝	64⅞	–⅜
56⅜	57	6,550	Chicago Gas	58¼	58¼	56½	57	–1⅛
68⅜	69	25,965	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	69½	69⅝	68½	68⅞	–⅝
126	128¼	5	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	..
96¾	97	610	Chicago & Northwest'n.	97⅝	97¾	97	97	–1
..	..	5	Chic. & Northwest'n pf.	142½	142½	142½	142½	..
57⅛	57½	5,161	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	58½	58⅝	57	57½	–1
23	23¼	910	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24½	24½	23	23	–1¼
17½	18	50	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17	17½	17	17½	..
141½	143	100	Consol. Gas Company	143	143	143	143	–1½
119	121	15	Delaware & Hudson	120½	120⅝	120⅛	120⅛	..
150	153	100	Del., Lack. & Western	152	152	152	152	–6
40	40½	100	Denver & Rio G. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	–½
12¼	12⅝	200	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
..	..	100	Erie 1st pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	–2½
26⅛	26¼	1,210	General Electric	26¼	26¾	25⅜	26	–¼
87½	88½	90	Illinois Central	87½	89	87½	89	..
36⅜	37	537	Illinois Steel Co.	37⅜	37¾	37	37	–1
6½	7	100	Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	..
24½	25	325	Iowa Central pf.	26	26	25	25	–1
22	22½	300	Laclede Gas	22½	22½	22½	22½	+½
63	65	15	Lake Erie & West'n pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	..
142½	144	25	Lake Shore	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜	..
39½	39⅝	6,650	Louisville & Nashville	39⅝	39⅞	39½	39½	..
2	2¼	200	Louis., N. A. & Chicago	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	–⅛
5⅜	6	100	Louis., N. A. & C. pf.	6	6	6	6	+½
81½	81⅞	7,773	†Manhattan Con.	81¾	82⅜	81¼	81¾	+⅜
90	92	288	*Metropolitan Traction	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	–1
46	49½	100	Minnesota Iron	49⅝	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜	+¼
20¾	21	850	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	21½	21½	20¾	20¾	–¾
17	17¼	220	Missouri Pacific	17	17	17	17	–⅜
20	20½	100	*National Lead Co.	20	20	20	20	–½
81½	82	231	*National Lead Co. pf.	82	82	82	82	–¼
98¼	99	1,236	New-Jersey Central	99¼	99¼	98	98¼	–¾
91	91½	217	New-York Central	91⅜	91⅜	91½	91½	–¼
7¼	7½	225	N. Y., Sus. & Western	7½	7½	7½	7½	–½
20⅜	21	1,000	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	21	21¼	20½	20½	–1
18⅜	19	170	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	–⅞
12¼	12⅝	220	Ontario & Western	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12¼	–½
17⅝	18	175	Pacific Mail	18	18	18	18	..
14¼	14½	4,370	Phi. & Read., 3d in. pd.	14⅝	14¾	14	14¼	–½
141	142	130	Pullman Palace Car Co.	141	141	141	141	–1
108	110	100	Rome, Wat. & Ogden	109½	109½	109½	109½	..
..	17	100	St. Paul & Duluth	15	15	15	15	–2
35	37	150	St. Paul & Omaha	37	37	37	37	–½
115	118	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	118	118	118	118	–2
15½	16½	300	Southern Pacific	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	..
7	7¼	300	Southern Railway	7	7	7	7	..
20¼	20½	2,050	Southern Railway pf.	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	–½
19	19¼	3,325	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20	20⅛	18¾	19¼	–1
6⅜	6⅝	700	Texas Pacific	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅜	..
5¼	5⅜	5	Union Pacific	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	..
7	7¼	100	U. S. Cordage pf.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	–½
7¼	8	125	*United States Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	..
48½	49	2,360	*U. S. Leather pf.	49	49¼	48⅝	48½	–¾
13⅜	13¼	675	Wabash pf.	13⅜	13½	13¼	13¼	–⅛
79⅝	79⅝	5,656	Western Union Tel.	79⅞	80	79½	79⅝	–⅜
5¾	6	3,500	Wheeling & Lake Erie	6⅛	6¼	5¾	6	..
23½	24½	140	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	24	24	24	24	–¼

Tot'l sales 198,815

*Unlisted.

Silver.

65⅜	66	11,000	Bullion certificates	66¼	66⅜	66	66	+1

†Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil 8s
6,000.....105

Am Dock & Imp 5s
1,000.....110

Am Spirits M Co 6s
5,000.....60½

Atch, Top & S F gen 4s
15,000.....75
1,000.....74½
4,000.....74¼
Adjustment 4s
10,000@3.....32½
10,000.....32¼

Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
7,000.....114½
1,000.....114⅝

Brooklyn Elev 1st
5,000.....73

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000.....103½

Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000.....103¼

Canada So 1st, gtd
1,000.....106¼

Cent Pac gtd 5s
2,000.....84½

Ches & O gen 4½s
6,000.....68

Chi, B & Q deb 5s
2,000.....97

Chi & East Ill 1st
4,000.....111

Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000s20f.....105

Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
12,000.....38½

Chi & Northwest, con 7s
2,000.....132¼
25-yr deb 5s
5,000.....105

Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s
1,000.....98¼
5,000.....98⅜
2,000.....98½

Chi, St L & N O 5s
1,000.....115

Chi & W Ind G M
1,000.....115

C, C, C & Ind cons
2,000.....132

Clev, Lor & W 1st
5,000.....103

Den & R G 4s
2,000.....86

Det, Mac & Mar L G
10,000.....18

E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
5,000.....107

Erie 4s prior bds
9,000.....85½

Erie 1st mortgage
2,000.....104½
2,000.....104

Ft Worth & D C 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000.....49
2,000.....48½
3,000.....49

Kan Pac 1st cons, Tr Co certfs
3,000.....60¾

Total sales.....

Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000.....80¼

Lake E & W 1st 5s
2,000.....114

Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
3,000.....112

L Island Fy 4½s
1,000.....89

Lo, N A & Chi 1st
2,000.....102½

Lo, N A & Chi cons
5,000.....75

Manhattan Ry con 4s
12,000.....90

Metropolitan Elev 1st
3,000.....116¼

Metropolitan Elev 2d
12,000.....103

Mich Cent 5s, 1902
1,000.....103½

Midland of N J 1st
1,000.....114¼

Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
1,000.....110
Wis & Min Div
1,000.....107½

Mil & St Paul 8s 1st
5,000.....103½

Minn & St Lou con 5s
3,000s20f.....97⅛
1,000.....98

Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
13,000.....78¾
500.....79½
1,000.....78½

Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
5,000.....52⅛
10,000.....52
10,000.....52¼
15,000.....52½
5,000.....52¼
24,000.....52¾
12,000.....52¾
15,000.....52
23,000.....53

Mob & Ohio G M 4s
1,000.....61½
1,000.....61⅜

Mutual Union Tel 6s
1,000.....107

N Y & Har 1st coup
5,000s20f.....110½
3,000.....111

N Y, N H & H 4s, cons deb certfs
1,000.....127½

N Y, Ont & W con 5s
2,000.....105¼

N Y, Sus & West 1st ref 5s
3,000.....94

Nor Pac Term 1st
4,000.....101
2,000.....101½

Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000.....92¼

Ore Short Line 6s
1,000.....106
Trust Co certfs
3,000.....104⅜
5,000.....104¼

Ohio South 1st
10,000.....84½

Ore R & Nav 1st
2,000.....109

Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 3d inst paid
15,000.....32
5,000.....31¾

2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 3d inst pd
10,000.....18

3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 3d inst pd
10,000.....16

Phil & Read gen 4s, Trust Co certfs, as.
2,000.....72⅜
5,000.....72½

Rio Grande West 1st
7,000.....68

St P & Sioux C 1st
5,000.....126

South Pac of Cal 5s, con
8,000.....80¾
7,000.....86½

So Pac N Mex 1st
11,000.....102

Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000.....83¾
3,000.....83

Tenn Coal, Iron & R 6s, Birm'ham Div, 1st
1,000.....80

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000.....78

Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000.....15½
3,000.....15¾

Third Av 1st 5s
1,000.....119

Tol, Peo & West 4s
10,000.....69

Ulster & Del 1st 5s
2,000.....69

Union Elev 1st 6s
2,000.....71½

Union Pac 1st, 1895
2,000.....102

U Pac, Lin & Col, 1st
5,000.....20½

Utah South G M, Trust Co certfs
2,000.....59

Va Mid G M, gtd, stpd
5,000.....93

Wabash 1st 5s
4,000.....102½

Wabash 2d 5s
5,000.....66

West Shore gtd 4s
4,000.....102⅞
5,000.....103
Registered
4,000.....103
2,000.....103¼

Western Union col tr 5s
1,000.....102

Total sales.....$557,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations of stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Albany & Sus.	170	..	*D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	..	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	11	11⅝
Al. & T. H., t. r.	55	58	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	92	95	Ontario Min.	10	11½
American Coal	110	120	Ev. & T. H.	26	28	Ore. Im., ass't pd.	..	½
Amer. Cot. Oil	10½	12	Gt. Nor. pf.	112	120	Or. R. & N., all in. pd.	12	20
Amer. Express	107	112	G. B. & W., t. r.	..	½	Or. S. L. & U. N., all in. pd.	10	..
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	14	16	Homestake	34	..	Penn. Coal	290	340
Ann Arbor	6	9	Kan. & Mich.	5	8	Peo. & East.	4	5
Ann Arbor pf.	17½	20	Keo. & D. M.	1½	3	Peo., D. & E.	1¾	2½
At. & Pac.	¾	1	K. & D. M. pf.	9	12	Pitts. & F.	14	15
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	8	Laclede Gas pf.	..	80	Pitts. & F. pf.	15	..
Boston A. L. pf.	100	105	L. E. & W.	14½	16½	P., C., C. & St. L.	11¾	12
Brunswick	⅝	1¼	Long Island	66	70	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	41½	45
Buff., R. & P.	17	25	Man. Beach	5	10	P. F. W. & C.	145	155
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	62	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	Quicksilver	1½	3
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	..	Mexican Central.	8	8½	Quicksilver pf.	15	25
Canadian Pac.	56	57½	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	⅞	1½	Rens. & Sar.	170	180
Cedar F. & M.	3	14	Mich. Central	87	90	St. L. S. W.	3¼	3⅝
Central Pac.	13½	14¼	Minn. & St. L.	14	16	St. L. S. W. pf.	7½	8½
Chicago G. W.	4½	6	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	72	St. J. & G. I.	..	⅝
Chicago & Alton	153	157	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	38	40	St. P. & Dul. pf.	75	85
Chi. & Alton pf.	165	..	M., K. & T.	9¾	10¼	St. P., M. & M.	103	111
Chi. & E. Ill.	38	40	Mobile & Ohio	16	19	Tol. & O. C.	20	35
†C. & E. Ill. pf.	90	95	Nat. Lin. Oil	13½	15	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
†C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	72	76	Nat. Starch	3⅞	4½	U. P., D. & G.	1⅝	2
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	35	37	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20	U. S. Express	35	40
Cleve. & Pitts.	150	165	New Cent. Coal	4	8	U. S. Cordage	3½	3⅝
C. Coal & I. Dev.	⅛	1	N. Y. & N. H.	164	168	U. S. Cord. std.	13	14
Col. F. & I. pf.	90	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	9¾	11	U. S. Rubber	17	18½
C., H. V. & T.	13	14½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73	U. S. Rubber pf.	70	74
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	60	2d pf.	25	28½	Wabash	5⅝	5⅝
Com. Cable	125	..	Norfolk So.	58	70	Wells-F. Ex.	80	90
Consol. Coal	31	36	Nor. & West., all in. pd.	8⅝	9	*West U. Beef	6½

ury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 16th day of September, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$114,355,318
Gold bullion	88,880,215
Total	$158,035,534
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,768,829
Balance	*$114,271,705
Standard silver dollars	$370,385,301
Silver bullion	720,399
Total	$371,105,700
Net outstanding silver certificates	353,060,801
Balance	18,045,899
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,984,789
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	114,790,491
Total	$125,775,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	125,775,280
United States notes	108,078,109
Net outstanding currency certificates	34,370,000
Balance	73,708,109
Treasury notes of 1890	$34,726,407
National bank notes	13,513,846
Fractional silver coin	15,473,111
Fractional currency	35
Minor coin	1,200,534
Deposits in National banks	16,330,765
Bonds and interest paid	530,196
Total	$81,774,894
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	9,478,812
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,930,082
Disbursing officers' balances	27,383,562
Post Office Department account	2,347,012
Miscellaneous items	1,007,804
Total	$44,717,274
Balance	37,057,620
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$243,082,837

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$577,612	$6,530,601	$31,017,427
Int'l revenue	267,984	6,000,804	32,264,675
Miscellaneous	834,602	1,196,283	5,036,892
Total	$1,680,198	$13,727,690	$68,318,995

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$385,000	$3,479,000	$27,730,052
War	388,000	2,217,000	11,954,947
Navy	62,000	1,305,000	7,277,971
Indians	31,000	318,000	3,000,737
Pensions	500,000	6,510,000	32,007,115
Interest	4,000	221,000	9,869,320
Total	$1,390,000	$14,050,000	$91,840,144
Excess of receipts over expenditures	281,198	†322,309	†23,521,148

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$20,640	$413,225
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$8,050	244,602	1,509,381

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$456,175,202	$82,490,421	$537,665,623
This fiscal yr.	29,884,231	2,452,111	32,336,342
This month	3,299,812	512,549	3,812,361
This day	89,630	18,850	108,510

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 32 of act of 1890.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $299,664.

THE NEW SMOKELESS POWDER.

Change of Tactics Made Necessary in the Army—Effect on Artillery and Cavalry.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The adoption of the new powder by the army will necessitate alterations in the tactics applying to operations on the field of battle. The infantryman who fires with this powder at once obtains the advantage of having a clear field of fire. But, on the other hand, if he is unprovided with cover, either natural or artificial, there will be no protecting cloud of smoke to conceal him, and should the enemy have found cover, he, on his side, is more vulnerable than when the smoke showed his position. The supposition that troops can be exposed to fire without knowing whence it comes is more or less fanciful, in the opinion of Gen. Miles and the best military tacticians in Washington.

It is admitted that with the suppression of smoke the advance against a position will no doubt be somewhat more difficult than formerly, but the danger will not be greater until within 500 or 600 yards of the enemy. Beyond this point, when distances can be judged with less difficulty, when the errors of aiming are small, and where the trajectory of the bullets of the new army gun will be altogether dangerous, it will make little difference, the experts say, whether smokeless or non-smokeless powder is used. With high-powered guns, capable of terrific velocities and greater accuracy than the old wartime pieces, it will be of the greatest benefit to soldiers to have a clear field, without a cloud of smoke, so that long-distance aiming can be done and a good target made of the enemy. The absence of smoke, The Army says, will be of material advantage to the defender, who can occupy positions which give cover, while those attacking must very often, if not always, advance unconcealed. In some cases formations of the ground might enable them to approach under cover, but these are admitted to be exceptional, and sooner or later he must disclose himself.

Whatever result smokeless powder may have when infantry is fighting it is quite clear to the army that it will exercise considerable influence on the other two arms, the artillery and cavalry. The advantages which it will confer on the artillery are set forth by ordnance officers as follows: It leaves a clear field of fire, and will render it possible, therefore, when firing upon artillery to distinguish the guns from the intervals and to keep the fire of one's own guns directed on the former. The observation of the fire will also be simplified, while with the new powder the effect of projectiles which burst in the rear of the smoke caused by the enemy's guns could not be seen. The effect of long-range fire will also be as easily observed as at short. When the artillery is employed in an open country, it will be more difficult to conceal it, while the smoke formerly screened it from view. The movements of batteries, it is claimed, will be more difficult, since no advantage can be taken of the smoke to conceal them.

It is possibly an exaggeration to say, as many officers have who look upon the introduction of smokeless powder as necessitating a direct change in the present tactics, that the cavalry will be rendered valueless on the battlefield. This same opinion was expressed, the army men say, when firearms were introduced, and still the cavalry remains an important factor in all military organizations. Some of the closest students of the art of war contend that the cavalry will not appear on the battlefield in the next great wars, but will be reserved solely to screen the infantry and for reconnoitring purposes. Others contend that as men on horses are higher above the ground than infantrymen, they have better opportunities of seeing what is before them regardless of smoke clouds, and that when the time comes for the cavalry to act it makes no difference whether the enemy is concealed by waves of black smoke or standing in plain view.

Swindled a Sound-Money Man.

From The Philadelphia Times.

A peculiar swindle growing out of the gold and silver enthusiasm was practiced at Benton. Two men, who appeared to be strong silver and gold advocates, were in the Central Station, and became involved in a heated discussion. The gold man offered to bet a gold double eagle that if he hammered the coin into a shapeless mass it would still be worth $20. He was ostensibly taken up by the silver advocate, but when it came to selling the lump to Jeweler Roth the store was found to be closed. James Hagerty, a strong sound-money advocate, who stood by and who had implicit faith in the value of gold, gave the man $20 for the battered coin. The two enthusiasts disappeared shortly after, and then it was discovered that the metal left by them was spurious.

Departing Consuls.

From The Providence (R. I.) Journal.

One of the results of the falling off in our industrial and commercial prosperity is apparently a cessation of business at the office of the foreign Consuls resident of this country. There is no other sufficient reason for the departure of so many Consuls to their native land at this time.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 50 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - - 1,000,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Chariton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Chas. R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
Oregon Short Line &
Utah Northern Railway Company.

BOSTON, SEPT. 14TH, 1896.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court the amount appertaining to the following-described coupons together with interest thereon while payment has been in default will be paid on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, 1896, on presentation of the coupons at the office of the UNION TRUST CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston.

FROM OREGON SHORT LINE RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR EACH COUPON DUE FEB. 1, 1896, THIRTY DOLLARS AND INTEREST THEREON ONE DOLLAR TWELVE CENTS. IN ALL THIRTY-ONE DOLLARS TWELVE CENTS.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR
Oregon Short Line
Six Per Cent. Bonds
will receive payment of coupon due Feb. 1, 1896, with interest thereon to Sept. 15, 1896, on presentation of their certificates at the Central Trust Company, New-York, or the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

R. C. MARTIN,
Chairman Bondholders' Committee.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1896.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE EQUIPMENT 5 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPT. 3D, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named railway company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the sum of Forty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-five 75-100 dollars, ($44,745.75.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 22d day of September, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y., Trustee,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

Gold & Stock Telegraph Stock.
American Bank Note Stock.
N.Y. Lack. & Western R. R. Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
8 BROAD ST.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A CHANCE FOR 700 MEN.

President Roosevelt Says There Is an Urgent Need of Patrolmen.

The Police Board yesterday retired Sergt. John Dunn of the West One Hundredth Street Station and Patrolman Clement Kunzman of the West Thirtieth Street Station. Sergt. Dunn was retired on a pension of $1,000 a year, and Kunzman on $700 a year. Both are veterans. Kunzman had been twenty years on the force, and no complaint was ever made against him.

Roundsman Edward E. Griffenhagen, who was injured by stopping a team of runaway fire horses during the Columbian celebration, and who has been on the sick list nearly two years, asked the board to grant to him ninety days' additional leave of absence. He had a similar leave three months ago, at which time the Commissioners declared that this would be the last leave granted to him. It was decided yesterday that Griffenhagen must either report for duty or be retired from service. Griffenhagen claims that his efforts in stopping the fire horses seriously shocked his system.

The Commissioners appointed fifty-eight new policemen. President Roosevelt gave notice that more applicants for appointment as patrolmen were urgently needed. There are about 700 vacancies.

Everybody Allowed to Vote in Maine.

From The Boston Herald.

Two Philadelphia gentlemen who have arrived in Boston on their way home from the Rangeley Lakes, in Maine, were on a train on the Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad, and they say that the train was held at Poland for twenty minutes on election day to give four men an opportunity to cast their ballots for the cause of sound money. The engineer, fireman, conductor, and railway mail clerk left the train, one at a time, to go to the polls and make their crosses for the preservation of their country and its business interests. At another point the train was stopped at a "jumping-off" place to notify a man that he had a vote, and the "boss" had sent word that he might leave his post of duty to exercise his right of franchise.

FINANCIAL.

WE SELDOM

advertise our views now, but occasionally take a hand at it to show that we haven't forgotten how.

Did you read our specially advertised letter of Sept. 8th? It advised selling; it gave excellent reasons. That letter is well worth reading yet. Prices the next morning were: SUGAR, 117⅝; ST. PAUL, 71½; B. Q., 68¾; GAS, 62, &c., &c.

Did you read Saturday's letter? Did you read Sunday's advertisement telling you how the Maine election would affect the market? Did you read Monday night's letter advising sales at the opening? Did you ever read any letter but ours, which, year in and out, told when to sell and kept people from losing instead of always trying to induce speculation?

Any amateur can write letters and print guesses which are sure to be right occasionally, but for standard judgment we refer to our Market letters on file for many years back.

We do not advertise our letters as frequently as we used to because of our large business, and preferring to limit their issue to customers; but you will find them right up to date.

OUR FACILITIES FOR DEALING IN STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON,
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

T. E. Ward & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH:
359 BROADWAY, NEAR FRANKLIN ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY

Bondholders' Committee.

In view of the recent receivership of the above company, and at the request of holders of more than $2,500,000 of bonds of various issues, the undersigned have consented to act as a BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE to prepare a plan of reorganization when needed, and meanwhile to communicate with all classes of bondholders on matters of interest.

All holders of bonds are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee, at No. 54 Wall Street, stating the amount and character of their holdings.

New-York, September 3, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman, 54 Wall Street.
HENRY W. POOR, 18 Wall Street.
HENRY C. ROUSE, 45 Wall Street.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.,
Sept. 5, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
DIVIDEND NO. 25,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 25, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., until Oct. 2 at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, New-York, Sept. 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend, from the earnings of the CITY LINE, of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable on the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER next at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1896.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. (1½ per cent.) upon the preferred stock of the company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1896, payable Oct. 1. Preferred stock transfer books close Sept. the 17th, reopen Oct. 2.

THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 10, 1896.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Trace building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR THE following-mentioned works, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, will be received by the Department of Public Parks, at its offices, the Arsenal, Central Park, until 2 P. M. Monday, September 21, 1896:

No. 1. FOR CONSTRUCTING BROADWAY AND APPURTENANCES IN THE BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY, between Bronx and Pelham Bay Parks, in the City of New-York.

No. 2. FOR COMPLETING THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARK RAILINGS, WALLS, AND ERECTING PIERS, POSTS, ETC., FOR ENTRANCES AT SEVENTY-NINTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE; ON FIFTY-NINTH STREET AT FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND CENTRAL PARK WEST (EIGHTH AVENUE); AT ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST (EIGHTH AVENUE); AND (ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH STREET) CATHEDRAL PARKWAY AND CENTRAL PARK WEST (EIGHTH AVENUE).

For particulars see "City Record."

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "CITY RECORD" commencing, respectively, on the 3d and 10th days of September, 1896, and continuing therein for nine (9) days, following each of the above dates, of the confirmation of the assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following in the 12TH WARD, PUBLIC PARK, at junction of Avenue St. Nicholas, 7th Avenue, and 117th Street.

2ND AND 24TH WARDS, BROOK AVENUE, from East 165th Street to Wendover Avenue.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, September 12, 1896.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

VERY LIGHT SPECULATION AND STEADIER PRICES.

Influenced Mainly by the West, with Cables Firmer—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Neglected and Steady—Provisions Firmer and Quiet—Cotton Active and Lower—Coffee More Active and Steady.

While the day's trading in grain was very moderate, there was a firmer feeling owing to the better Western markets and firmer cables, with the world's increase less than expected. Provisions were quiet, but gained a trifle in price. Cotton was offered freely and closed lower. Coffee was very steady and bought more freely on local account.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	26 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	8¾@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.50 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.67½@
Beef, family	7.00 @ 8.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ 16
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10¼@ 10⅜
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7 @ 9¼
Copper, lake	10.75 @11.00
Lead	2.80 @ 2.85

WHEAT—Contracts were down early 1½@¾c, with foreigners selling; sold up 1@1⅛c with the West and firmer late cables. The increase in the world's visible supply was 1,146,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and 1,576,000 bushels afloat and in Europe. The close was firm at ⅝c advance for the day. Spot lots were ⅝c higher; sales, 32,000 bushels, for export, of which 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms; 16,000 bushels ungraded Winter, on private terms.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1¾c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth at December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York at ½c under December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 1⅜c over December, free on board, afloat. ....Clearances hence, 23,826 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 107,473 bushels; receipts, 166,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 257,642 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were advanced ⅛@¼c, and closed steady. Spot lots were firm at ⅛@¼c advance, with fair export demands; sales, 155,200 bushels, of which 120,000 bushels No. 2, for export, on private terms; 3,200 bushels ungraded white at 28¾c, afloat; 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 26⅝c, afloat; 6,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 27½c, elevator....Receipts, 109,975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 404,532 bushels.... Clearances hence, 97,663 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 240,865 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were early at ⅛@¼c advance, with firmer West, closing steady and dull. The increase east of the Rockies was 1,103,000 bushels. Spot lots were in moderate demand and firm; sales, 30,000 bushels....Sales, 80,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24½c; No. 3 white, 22c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24½c, with 10,000 bushels, sold on private terms; No. 3 white, clipped, at 22½c; No. 2 mixed, 20c, with 20,000 bushels, on private terms; rejected white, 18½@19c for 5,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 17c; No. 2 Chicago, 21c; track mixed, 18@21½c; track white, 20@ 29½c for 54,000 bushels....Receipts, 62,800 bushels; exports, 29,077 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
September	70,000	64	@65⅛	65⅛
October	....	..	@ ..	65⅝
November	....	..	@ ..	66¼
December	1,365,000	66⅛	@67⅛	67
May	80,000	69 9-16	@70½	70½
Total	1,455,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
September	....	..	@ ..	26
October	....	..	@ ..	26½
December	20,000	27⅛	@27⅞	27⅝
May	....	..	@ ..	30
Total	20,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
September	....	..	@ ..	20
October	....	..	@ ..	20
December	15,000	20¾	@21	21
Total	15,000			

FLOUR—Demand very moderate, with holders firm and jobbers well supplied through late purchases. Sales, 3,300 bbls, of which 4,970 bbls city patents, 1,050 bbls city clears, 100 bbls extra....Arrivals, 11,254 bbls and 10,556 sacks; exports, 6,244 bbls and 1,475 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 31,580 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady; new feeding quoted at 30¼@30¾c, cost, freight, and insurance.

BUCKWHEAT—Quoted at 41½c for prime, free on board. Buckwheat flour quoted at $1.50 for new.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 38¾@ 39c, free on board; No. 1, 40¼c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 72½c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—More active and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.55@ $3.90; ground, $3.40@$3.50; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

FEED—Easy and quiet....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@62½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—It was the belief on the part of the trade that there was a short interest yet to be covered, but that no material demand could be expected right away by reason of the unimportant offering of ocean freight room. For the Continent ports there will be offered a light accommodation at the end of this month, but it will be in the latter part of the first week of October before material shipments are permitted. But the quieter feeling for export, together with diminished home demands, does not disturb views of holders, who claim 24c for prime yellow. Building was not important. There were 300 bbls white sold at 25½c. The South reported still a small output of new oil, with some of the mills suspending operations after using up a little seed to await freer offerings. Not all of the mills in Texas are at work, and it is a question in some sections of more or accommodation, more than the amount of seed to be had, while both conditions operate unfavorably at near coast points. There were further sales of 4 tanks made at near Atlantic points at 24c. LARD OIL was quiet and steady; quoted at 37@ 39c....LINSEED OIL was slow; quoted at 31@ 32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Sept. 16.—Oil closed at $1.12. Standard's price, $1.12.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a little irregularity, with the close somewhat better on slightly increased speculative demands. Exporters were slow buyers.

LARD—The West was firmer by 5 points, but dull, with September closing at 3.35c; October was at 3.30@3.37½c, closing at 3.37½c; December at 3.47½@3.50c, closing at 3.50c bid; January at 3.67½@3.72½c, closing at 3.72½c. Here there was dullness, with nominal prices; cash quoted at 3.67½c; tank at 3.40@3.45c; September option at 3.65c, nominal. City steam was steady; sales of 100 bbls at 3.40c; refined continued quiet; Continent at 4c; South American at 4.40c; Brazil, kegs, 5.60c; compound at 3¾@4c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was about 5c higher but quiet, where September closed at $5.72½@5.80, October sold at $5.72½@$5.80, closing at $5.72½ bid; January at $6.72½@$6.77½c, closing at $6.77½. Here there was a dull export demand, with sales of 150 bbls mess....Quotations here: Mess, in job lots, $7.50@$8.25; family mess, $9.50@$11; short clear, $7.50@$8.50.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was a fair trading at steady prices; sales of 85,000 lb pickled bellies at 5c for 12-lb average; 5¼@5¼c for small lots; do; 5c for 13-lb average; 5¾c for 10-lb average; 800 pickled shoulders at 3¾@ 4c....City meats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5@5¼c; 10-lb average, 5¼@6c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders, 3¾@4c.

BACON—The dealings in short ribs at the West were light, while prices were about steady, with September closing at 3.10c, nominal; October at 3.12½c asked; January at 3.85@3.87½c.

BEEF—Shippers were slow buyers, while prices were about steadily held....Quotations: Packet, $6@$7; do, in tierces, $8@$9; family, $7@$8; extra mess, in barrels, $5.50@$6; city extra mess, in tierces, $8.50@$9.50, as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow on light offerings; $14.50@$15 quoted at the West and $15.50@ $16 here.

HOGS—Were offered at ⅛c decline....Bacon, 4¼c; 180 lb, 4½c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 4¾c; 120 lb, 4¾c; pigs, 5¼c....Receipts at the West, 57,714 head; same time last year, 47,302 head; Chicago—Receipts, 27,000 head; slow; weak; 5c lower; $2.45@$3.30; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,515 head; slow; lower; $2.50@ $3.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $3.10@$3.35. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; steady; $2.85@$3.20. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; steady to shade lower; $2.80@$3.10. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,696 head; 5c lower; $2.75@ $3.25.

TALLOW—There were 100 hhds city, special lot, sold at 3¼c for export, and 3⅛c was the asking price by the melters generally, but demands were light by reason of the scarcity of ocean freight room. For country-made moderate demands; sales of 75,000 lb at 3⅛@3⅛c, as to quality.

STEARINE—In oleostearine a limited business, with 4¼c quoted. For lard stearine a slow market at 3¾@4c for Western. For oleo oil in Rotterdam, sale of 100 tcs Harrison at 81 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were steady at the opening at 5 points advance to 5 points decline, closing steady, unchanged, to 5 points decline. Havre was unchanged to ¼f advance. Hamburg dull; ½ pfennig up to ¼ pfennig down. Spot Rio was firmer; No. 7 at 10¼@10⅝c. Sales, 6,000 bags Rio, spot, about 10¼c for No. 7....Opening Call, 11 A. M. —September, 500 bags at 9.65c; November, 500 bags at 9.05c; December, 1,500 bags at 9c; March, 500 bags at 9c; total, 3,000 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 750 bags at 9.60c; October, 500 bags at 9.10c; November, 500 bags at 9.05c, 250 bags at 8.95c; 250 bags at 8.90c; December, 1,250 bags at 8.90c, 1,500 bags at 8.85c, 750 bags at 8.90c, 250 bags at 8.95c, 250 bags at 9c; January, 250 bags at 8.85c, 750 bags at 9c; March, 500 bags at 9c, 500 bags at 8.95c, 750 bags at 8.90c, 1,000 bags at 8.85c, 250 bags at 9c, 500 bags at 9.05c, 750 bags at 9c; April, 250 bags at 9.05c; May, 1,000 bags at 8.95c, 1,500 bags at 9.05c; total, 14,250 bags. Exchange—30 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags October for September; total for day, 19,250 bags....Closing prices: January, 8.95@9c; February, 8.95@9c; March, 8.95@9c; April, 8.95@ 9.05c; May, 9@9.05c; June, 9@9.10c; July, 9@ 9.10c; August, 9@9.10c; September, 9.50@9.60c; October, 9.20@9.30c; November, 9@9.05c; December, 8.95@9c.

COTTON.

Contracts closed easy at 13@16 points decline after a fairly steady opening, and by reason of Neill's crop estimate of 7,500,000 bales to 9,000,000 bales. Trading was fairly active. Liverpool opened 6 points up, and closed barely steady at 3@3¼ points advance....Sales, 454 bales, to spinners....Middling Gulf, 9c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High.	Low.	Sales.
September	8.08@8.10	8.21	8.21	200
October	8.12@8.13	8.31	8.12	17,000
November	8.12@8.13	8.31	8.12	8,300
December	8.24@8.25	8.44	8.24	52,500
January	8.32@ ..	8.51	8.32	107,000
February	8.35@8.37	8.55	8.36	2,000
March	8.40@ ..	8.58	8.39	14,900
April	8.42@8.44	8.62	8.45	1,600
May	8.46@8.48	8.61	8.57	1,000
Total				204,500

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 34,768 bales, against 15,740 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There has not been much export demand so far this week, and, with rather a quiet home trade, the volume of business is less than was generally expected. But arrivals are not excessive, and, with quite strong interior advices, the market rules firm. Choice marrow are commanding $1.30 very generally. Best marks of medium and pea are selling at $1.10. Red kidney are held at $1.25. Yellow eyes without quotable change. Green peas firm. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.30; do, medium and pea, $1.10; do, white kidney, $1.30; do, red kidney, $1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.20; do, India soup, $1.45@$1.50; do, lima, California, $1.40; green peas, 1895, bbls, 70@72½c; do, bags, 65@67½c; do, Scotch, 1896, bags, 75@ 77½c.

BUTTER—Unsettled; trade restricted to current wants; supply liberal....Western creamery, 11@ 16c; extra, 16c; State creamery, 11@16c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@ 12½c; do, factory, 7@11c; do, dairy, 8@11½c.

CHEESE—Less doing; firm; moderate offerings....State, large, full cream, new, 9@9½c; small, 7@9¼c; part skims, 3@6c; full skims, 1¼@2c.

EGGS—Choice steady; moderate demand.... State, 15½@17c; Western, 14@16c; do, case, $2.10 @$3.60.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples continue heavy; strictly fancy stock is held about steady, but moves very slowly, and all medium and lower grades are pressed for sale without much regard for price; a light demand for quinces, and few arriving as yet; Bartlett pears from Western States show a wide range in quality and value; quality must be fancy to command top quotations; Seckel steady; later varieties dull and in buyers' favor; peaches are not overplentiful to-day, but the demand is quiet, and with only fancy and good goods hold about steady, the market is weaker and irregular for all medium and lower qualities; plums in fair demand and steady; up-river black grapes in cases are working out fairly well at former quotations; Delawares are easier, and white grapes move slowly, unless for extra fine quality; basket stock is very plenty and dragging at weak prices; cranberries continue extremely dull, and there is a heavy accumulation in store, for which holders are very anxious to find an outlet; prices weak and uncertain. We quote: Apples, fancy red table varieties, per bbl, $1.50@ $1.75; do, red, average prime, $1@$1.25; do, green kinds, prime, 75c@$1; ordinary sorts, 50@75c; inferior, 50@60c; crab apples, small, per bbl, $3@ $4.50; do, large, $1.50@$2; quinces, per bbl, $2.50 @$3.50; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $3@$4.50; do

Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s. Hops at London —Pacific coast dull at 20@40s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, September delivery, 4 37-64@4 38-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 31-64@4 32-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 29-64d, value; November and December delivery, 4 27-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 4 27-64d, value; January and February delivery, 4 27-64d, value; February and March delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 29-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 30-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 30-64@4 31-64d, sellers.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—The dullness in the sugar market continues, notwithstanding the advance of beet sugar in England. No sales have been made during the week, and the market closed nominal at the following rates: Centrifugal sugar, 94° to 96° polarization, 4⅛@4⅜c; molasses sugar, 88° to 90° polarization, 2⅞@3¼c. Exchange has ruled dull as follows: On London, sixty days, 20¼@20⅜ premium; on Paris, short sight, 6¾@6¾ premium; on New-York, short sight, 10¼@10½ premium.

ANTWERP, Sept. 16.—At the wool sales today there were offered 2,400 bales, comprising a better selection. There was a good attendance, and the competition was active, with prices a little steadier, though without quotable change. The sales of the day were: Buenos Ayres—582 bales at 62f., 50c.@135f. per 100 kilos; Montevideo—584 bales at 67f. 50c.@160f.

LONDON, Sept. 16—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 10s 6d@10s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° est, and 9s@9s 9d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—September, 8s 1¼d per cwt; November-December, 9s 3¾d. Refined petroleum, 5⅝@5 11-16d per gallon. Australian Tallow—Mutton, 19@20s per cwt. Linseed oil, 15s 9d@15s 10½d per cwt.

ANTWERP, Sept. 16.—Petroleum, 18f 25c paid and refiers for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8c; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7¾c; net receipts, 8,038 bales; gross, 8,295 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,100 bales; Continent, 400 bales; coastwise, 2,030 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 96,040 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 16.—Cotton firm; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 1-16c; net receipts, 11,467 bales; gross, 13,217 bales; exports, to the Continent, 200 bales; coastwise, 2,005 bales; sales, 2,224 bales; spinners, 117 bales; stock, 108,477 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 16.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 7 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 4,304 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,745 bales; sales, 3,256 bales; stock, 59,814 bales.

FIRST REPORT OF NEW ERIE CO.

President Thomas Makes Some Favorable Statements.

There was issued yesterday to the bondholders and shareholders of the reorganized Erie Railroad Company the first annual report of the Board of Directors. Two handsome maps, one showing the main line and the other the Erie's numerous suburban lines, accompany the report.

After explaining the process of reorganization and the results thus far achieved in the way of consolidating the system, President E. B. Thomas remarks: "Other portions of the system will be amalgamated with the principal company as rapidly as a due regard to prudence and economy will permit. In this direction the company has purchased all the stock of the Tioga Railroad Company except six shares, the owners of which cannot be found; all the capital stock of the Arnot and Pine Creek Railroad, and about two-thirds of the capital stock of the Elmira State Line Railroad. These three roads have heretofore formed parts of the Erie system through leases or ownership."

The Erie Company now operates a total of 2,165 miles, of which about 30 per cent. is double tracked. For the seven months ended June 30, 1896, the new company earned $17,017,376 gross and $4,139,952 net. This was an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year of $1,017,667 gross and $496,915 net. During the seven months the company transported 5,329,349 tons of coal, which produced $3,571,560 revenue. The earnings from general freight traffic show an increase of $843,719, and the earnings from passenger traffic show an increase of $197,226. The report says: "In view of the general business conditions which have prevailed throughout the country, the board feels that you have cause to congratulate yourselves upon the results of the operation of the company for its first seven months."

President Thomas says that the Directors view with some concern the growing tendency of the States, counties, cities, and towns along the line of the Erie to increase the taxes levied upon the property. This increase is both by higher valuations and greater rates, and in some cases by practically double taxation, for the property itself is taxed and its earnings are taxed. The President says: "It will no doubt be a surprise to you to be informed that for the seven months covered by this report the taxes paid by your companies amount to more than 3½ per cent. of their gross earnings, yet such is the fact, and estimates for the current fiscal year indicate that at least as great a portion of your revenue will go to the tax gatherer. It is quite important that railroad corporations should contribute their fair share toward the support of the various State and municipal governments, whose protection they enjoy, but there seems to be an idea abroad that it is thoroughly legitimate to require a railroad company to make good the deficit of the town Treasury or to serve as a general rate reducer by submitting to exorbitant assessments."

The statement is made that negotiations are under way between the authorities of Jersey City and the Erie Company for the removal of the grade crossings in that city by elevating its tracks and closing some and depressing other streets. It is expected that an agreement on terms fair to both interests will speedily be arranged.

As shown by the income account, the net result of the company's operation for the seven months is a credit to its profit and loss account of $151,709.43. The Erie Company has no floating debt. An uncommon feature of this annual report is the certification by a firm of expert accountants to the correctness of the company's books.

Marriage Statistics from Ireland.

From The London News.

For some reason unexplained, marriages in Ireland last year went up with a bound. In the past decade there had not been 22,000 marriages in any year, but last year the total rose to 23,120. Most of the marriages (15,038) were between Roman Catholics. Only ten were according to the usages of the Society of Friends, and five according to the Jewish rites.

Of all the marriages that took place those between bachelors and spinsters constituted 87 per cent., those between widowers and spinsters 8.2 per cent., those between bachelors and widows 2.9 per cent., and those between widowers and widows 1.9 per cent. To put the matter in another way, rather more than 10 per cent. of the men married were widowers, and nearly 5 per cent. of the women married were widows. In thirteen out of every hundred marriages one or both of the contracting parties had been in the married state before.

Nearly 2 per cent. of the men married were minors, and over 8 per cent. of the women were under age, but these rates are said to be far below those for England and Scotland. The highest proportion of marriages of persons under age was in Ulster. A great advance in education is noted in the fact that 83 per cent. of the husbands and 84 per cent. of the wives signed their names in the register, the remainder signing by marks.

Misdirected.

From The Boston Transcript.

It is doubtful if the attempted use of a fanguage by people who do not know it ever aroused more amusement than it did in a big Boston china store on the recent receipt of a consignment of goods from Germany. A representative of the house had ordered in that country a variety of goods, and among them a lot of the cups which are beautifully labeled "To My Brother," "To a Friend," and so on through the list of human relationships. He had ordered with the rest a lot of mustache cups. They were well and duly made, but great was his astonishment, when the consignment arrived, to find the greater number of the cups so contrived to protect the beverage against the masculine hirsute adornment labeled thus: "To My Sister," "To My Mother," "To My Wife," "To My Betrothed!"

SOUTHERN FREIGHT RATES

NOTICE OF RESTORATION FILED BY ASSOCIATED ROADS.

United States Judge Speer's Temporary Injunction Obeyed by Twenty-two Lines—Seaboard Air Line Must Do Likewise or Be in Contempt—Henry Fink on the Necessity of Stable Rates—Supplement to Inter-State Law.

The Southern States Freight Association, which embraces twenty-two railway lines operating in the Southern territory, before the United States court in Atlanta yesterday gave notice of a restoration of rates on freight from Eastern waterway points to Atlanta.

This was done in accordance with the temporary mandamus issued by Judge Speer of the Northeastern Division of the United States court in Georgia on the petition of Paul Mustin & Co. of Augusta, Ga. Judge Speer held that the corporations known as the Southern Railway, the Central Railway of Georgia, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Southern States Freight Association were in contempt of two sections of the Inter-State commerce law—Section 3 and a supplemental paragraph to Section 22 of the act, which was adopted on March 2, 1889.

Section 3 of the law provides that it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of the act to give any undue preference to any particular person or concern or locality, or to any such undue prejudice or disadvantage. The new section, added March 2, 1889, gives the Circuit Courts of the United States the power to issue writs of mandamus in cases where, according to the relation of parties concerned, a violation of the Inter-State Commerce act has been made.

Acting upon the decision of the Georgia court, the Southern States Freight Association yesterday filed notice that it will restore all rates to Southern points on the 28th, and on that date, so far as the twenty-two lines of railway in the association are concerned, reduced rates to the South will be a thing of the past. Judge Speer's order fixes no date limit for the roads involved to take final action in the matter, but it is supposed to be imperative; and if the Seaboard does not immediately give notice of a restoration of rates, it will be in contempt of court, unless the road instead makes answer at once showing cause why the decision of the court should be set aside.

Affects Trade Here.

The action of the roads in the Southern States Association will have an immediate effect on New-York trade in the South, and there will be a rush of orders for goods to be shipped before the date named for the restoration of the old rates.

Henry Fink, one of the receivers for the Norfolk and Western Railway, which was sold Tuesday, and which will be reorganized, who has made a close study of the railway situation in the United States for a number of years, was seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday and asked to give his opinion in regard to the mandamus granted by Judge Speer of Georgia, the effect of the war should it be continued for any extended period, and its probable final result.

"You have the key to the situation in the third section of the inter-State commerce law, and the section added on March 2, 1889," he said. "The Judge's decision is based on these.

"I do not think that the position taken by President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line justifies this war among the railroads. I doubt if anything could justify such a war. This is not an ordinary rate war. Such differences between railway corporations are usually precipitated by some company or another making a cut in rates, and another company following it up with another cut, and cut following cut until the rates fall practically to nothing. Under these conditions such cut-rate wars are usually short, sharp, and decisive, and the result is invariably the same—the final restoration of rates.

"But this contest between the principal railways entering the Southern territory is not of that character. The Seaboard Air Line people are trying to force the Southern Railway company to take its boats off Chesapeake Bay. How long they will be able to keep up that sort of thing remains to be seen. A prolonged war along this line would put the railway lines involved in the fight in a bad condition. But the patrons of these lines would be affected, too. In the event of a prolonged struggle between the transportation companies involved, great demoralization of trade in the country fed by the railways and the commercial centres of the country would follow.

Hurtful Fluctuations.

"No man would know to-day what rate on freight he would have to pay to-morrow. One merchant would pay one rate on his goods one day and another would pay a less or a higher rate to-morrow, and prices would fluctuate and business suffer.

"What the public wants," said Mr. Fink, emphatically, "are reasonable railroad rates and stable rates. It wants stability above all things. The freight rates to the South have been very reasonable, considering the small volume of business. The roads entering that territory cannot afford to carry freight there at a lower rate than that which existed before the present cut was made."

Whatever Judge Speer's decision may be on the final hearing of the proceeding the case will undoubtedly end, according to prominent railroad men of the city, in the Supreme Court of the United States. The litigation necessary to bring the case to a final hearing there will probably require two or three years, but if a peremptory mandamus is granted in the case by Judge Speer when the roads make answer before him, there will be no rate war possible pending the action of the highest court in the land.

In reviewing the situation yesterday, Mr. Fink laid particular stress upon the supplement to the law, enacted March 2, 1889, as showing the jurisdiction of the court presided over by Judge Speer in the matter. The section is as follows:

Jurisdiction of the Courts.

"That the Circuit and District Courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction upon the relation of any person or persons, firm or corporation, alleging such violation by a common carrier of any of the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and all acts amendatory thereof, as prevents the relator from having inter-State traffic moved by said common carrier at the same rates as are charged or upon terms or conditions that are as favorable as those given by said common carrier for like traffic under similar conditions to any other shipper, to issue a writ or writs of mandamus against said common carrier, commanding such common carrier to move and transport the traffic, or to furnish cars or other facilities for transportation for the party applying for the writ, provided that if any question of fact as to the proper compensation to the common carrier for the service to be enforced by the writ is raised by the pleadings, the writ of peremptory mandamus may issue, notwithstanding such question of fact is undetermined, upon such terms as to security, payment of money into the court, or otherwise, as the Court may think proper, pending the question of the determination of fact, provided that the remedy hereby given by writ of mandamus shall be cumulative, and shall not be held to exclude or interfere with other remedies provided by this act or the act to which it is a supplement."

Providence and Stonington Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16.—The regular annual meeting of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company was held in Providence to-day. After the transaction of the routine business and re-election of the present Board of Directors, with the substitution of J. T. Miller for Henry F. Lippitt, Charles P. Clark made the statement for 19,551 shares of stock that he wished to give notice that he should ask for a special meeting of stockholders, when a plan for a dissolution of the corporation would be submitted. This step was taken for several reasons. The separate existence of the corporation necessitated office expenses equal to 2 per cent. on the capital stock, and all but 449 shares were owned by the consolidation; the accident to the machinery of the Connecticut would involve the expenditure of fully $100,000, and this could be raised better by the New-Haven than under existing circumstances; at present they had to figure out every bit of business the proportion of 449 to 19,551. President Clark stated that the traffic from Providence would not suffer by any change that might be made.

St. John to Samuel Spencer.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 15.—Vice President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad arrived here to-night, and made public a letter which he had addressed to President Samuel Spencer of the Southern, in reply to one from Mr. Spencer to Chairman Trammell of the Georgia Commission, concerning Mr. St. John and the Seaboard's management. Mr. St. John argues that the Southern has violated the Constitution of Georgia by consolidating various railroads for the purpose of defeating competition. He quotes from a speech made by Mr. Spencer in Savannah last year, when he declared that the Central of Georgia had passed under the control of the Southern. The Seaboard's Vice President argues that the Southern controls a number of roads in the South in violation of law. He denies that any one able to deliver a majority of the Seaboard's stock ever offered to sell it to Mr. Spencer.

The Railway Authority.

The twenty-ninth annual number of "Poor's Manual of Railroads," the edition for the current year, has just been published. Three years ago the publishers consolidated Poor's Handbook of Investment Securities with the manual, and this year they have merged Poor's Directory of Railway Officials, thereby materially extending the scope of the book. As a result of these consolidations, the Manual this year contains 258 pages more than the edition of 1895, embracing statements of 4,399 corporations, with total aggregate investments of $16,475,000,000. The work presents the feature of great detail and labor in the statements of the principal companies, and the consolidation of the investment handbook makes "Poor's" much more valuable than when it was simply a manual of railroads.

Two Railway Companies Merged.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—A certificate of merger of the Steinway Railway Company of Long Island City into the New-York and Queens County Railway Company was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. It announces that on Aug. 19 last the New-York and Queens County Railway Company owned all the capital stock of the Steinway company, and on that day the Directors of the former company elected to merge the two companies.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The weekly statement of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, issued to-day, shows earnings for second week of September $624,847.54 corresponding week last year, $737,358.16; decrease, $112,510.62.

Miles Takes His Dog at Some Risk.

From The Chicago News.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, barely escaped a serious accident at Ottumwa, Iowa, on Friday morning, the 11th inst. The General and Senator Sherman and other notables and their wives are on their way to the far West. Gen. Miles and his son were promenading the platform with the General's dog Rex when the train started. Gen. Miles stopped to get Rex. He dragged the animal three or four rods, hurled it through a window, and then caught the car rod as the train shot by at a lively rate. He was assisted on to the coach, and escaped injury by a slender chance. The incident caused much excitement.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...5:42	Sun sets...6:06	Moon sets...1:11	

HIGH WATER SEPT. 17.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
3:57 A. M.	4:48 A. M.	6:37 A. M.
4:16 P. M.	5:07 P. M.	6:56 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 17.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
California	Gibraltar	Sept. 3
El Sud	New-Orleans	Sept. 12
Lorenzo	Hull	Sept. 1
Wordsworth	St. Lucia	Sept. 10

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

City of Birmingham	Savannah	Sept. 15
Columbia	Hamburg	Sept. 12
Lucania	Liverpool	Sept. 12
Marsala	Hamburg	Sept. 2
Prins F. Hendrik	Port au Prince	Sept. 12
Pressburg	Island of Cuba	Sept. 9
State of Texas	Galveston	Sept. 12
St. Louis	Southampton	Sept. 12

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19.

Nymphaea	Gibraltar	Sept. 5
Orinoco	Bermuda	Sept. 17
Panama	Bordeaux	Sept. 6
Wells City	Swansea	Sept. 5

SUNDAY, SEPT. 20.

La Gascogne	Havre	Sept. 12
Seminole	Jacksonville	Sept. 17

MONDAY, SEPT. 21.

Advance	Colon	Sept. 14
El Mar	New-Orleans	Sept. 16
Fulda	Gibraltar	Sept. 7
Furnessia	Glasgow	Sept. 10
Georgic	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Maasdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 9
Yucatan	Havana	Sept. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Yumuri	Sept. 17	Nassau	24 State St.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Sept. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 18	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Alier	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Sept. 19	Havana	113 Wall St.
Niagara	Sept. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Knickerb'ker	Sept. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Lorenzo	Sept. 19	Hull	22 State St.
Athos	Sept. 19	Jamaica	24 State St.
Alleghany	Sept. 19	Kingston	24 State St.
Ontario	Sept. 19	London	22 State St.
British Queen	Sept. 19	Antwerp	22 State St.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Barbadoes	301 Prod Exc.
Touraine	Sept. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	Sept. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Allianca	Sept. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardanrose	Sept. 22	Port Limon	24 State St.
Orizaba	Sept. 23	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Santiago	Sept. 24	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Alps	Sept. 26	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Zaandam	Oct. 1	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Oct. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sobralense	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
S. of California	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Circassia	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Oct. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Oct. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Arrived.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Sept. 9, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 A. M.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Vera Cruz Sept. 3, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:16 A. M.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Davies, Leith Aug. 27, via Dundee Sept. 2, with mdse and 1 passenger to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS New-York, Garvin, Azua Sept. 7, via Turk's Island, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston Sept. 9, via Key West, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Port Limon Sept. 9, with fruit to Hoadley & Co.—vessel to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Berisen, Amsterdam Sept. 1, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Puerto Cabello Sept. 9, via La Guayra 10th, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 11:07 A. M.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Pohle, Genoa Sept. 3, via Gibraltar 7th, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:55 A. M.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) von Collen, Bremen Sept. 4, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:08 A. M.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Laub, Copenhagen Sept. 1, via Christiansand, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Kensington, for Antwerp; El Paso, for New-Orleans; Britannic, for Liverpool; Paris, for Southampton; San Marcos, for Galveston; Port Darwin, for Antwerp; Vigilancia, for Havana and Mexican ports; George Heaton, for Hull; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News; Grenada for Grenada and Trinidad.

Ship Cape Wrath, for Melbourne.

Barks Lake Ontario, for Adelaide; Naupactus, for Fort Blakey; Antonietta O., for Freemantle; R. A. C. Smith, for Pernambuco; Albert Shultz, for Point-a-Pitre; Marie Seidenberg, for Avonmouth.

Spoken.

Bark Payson Tucker, (Amer.,) Oakes, from New-York Aug. 24 for Rio Janeiro, was spoken Sept. 9, in lat 30 N, lon 45 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Aug. 27 for Venice and Trieste, passed the Straits of Messina yesterday.

SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuehn, from New-York Sept. 5 for Hamburg, passed Lewis Island yesterday.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Vallat, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, sld. from Messina for New-York Sept. 9.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettincourt, sld. from Lisbon for New-York Sept. 11.

SS Carib Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from Santos, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Sept. 15.

SS Madeleine, (Br.,) Capt. Nedden, sld. from Harburg for New-York yesterday.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, sld., Queenstown for New-York to-day.

SS Lisbonense, (Br.,) Capt. Couch, from New-York Sept. 1, arr. at Para Sept. 13.

SS Queen Olga, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New-York July 9, arr. at Hiogo Sept. 13.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New-York Sept. 2, arr. at Gibraltar to-day.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New-York Sept. 5 for Deptford and Hull, arr. at Gravesend to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, sld. from Amsterdam for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 10 P. M. yesterday, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New-York, arr. at Bremerhaven at 4 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 5:35 P. M. to-day.

SS Queen Margaret, (Br.,) Capt. McKersie, from New-York for Jeddah, &c., arr. at Aden to-day.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, July 29, 1896.

To the Clerk of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November 3d,) the following officers may be lawfully voted for, to wit:

Thirty-six Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A Governor in the place of LEVI P. MORTON.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of CHARLES T. SAXTON.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of IRVING G. VANN, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the County of Richmond and the First and Fifth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Second, Fourth, and Seventh Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Twelfth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Thirteenth Congressional District, composed of the Seventeenth and Twentieth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York, and that portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District below the centre of Fifty-ninth Street in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Fourteenth Congressional District, composed of the Nineteenth Assembly District of the County of New-York, that portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District between the centre of Fifty-ninth Street and centre of Seventy-ninth Street, and that portion of the Twenty-second Assembly District below the centre of Seventy-ninth Street in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Fifteenth Congressional District, composed of that portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District between the centre of Seventy-ninth Street and the centre of Eighty-sixth Street; that portion of the Twenty-second Assembly District above the centre of Seventy-ninth Street of the City of New-York, and the Twenty-third Assembly District of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Sixteenth Congressional District, composed of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District of the County of New-York and the County of Westchester.

NOTE.—The words "Assembly District," when used in this notice, shall be understood to refer to Assembly Districts as constituted at the time of the passage of Chapter 295, Laws of 1892.

County and District Officers also to be elected for said County:

Thirty-five members of Assembly.

A Coroner in the place of THEODORE K. TUTTELL, appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

At the said General Election there is to be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon, the following amendment to section seven of article seven of the Constitution, relating to the forest preserve:

§ 7. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Except as authorized by this section, they shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, to be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The Legislature may authorize the leasing for such term as it may by law fix, of a parcel of not more than five acres of land in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes. The Legislature may also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situate outside the forest preserve for lands not owned by the State situate within the forest preserve. The Legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State, situate outside the forest preserve, and the money obtained shall not be used, except for the purchase of lands situate within the forest preserve, and which, when so purchased, shall become part of the forest preserve.

Given under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

JOHN PALMER,
Secretary of State.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

I, HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk of the said city and county, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said county, do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original notice of election, to be held November 3d, 1896, and which is filed and recorded July 30th, 1896, in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and the whole of such original.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal [Seal.] this 31st day of July, 1896.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine*, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Aller, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg and Bremen must be directed "per Aller";) at 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland and Germany must be directed "per New-York";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Haiti, per steamship Yumuri; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

SATURDAY.—At 10:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez, per steamship Athos, (letters must be directed "per Athos";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

SUNDAY.—At 6 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 12:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 12:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancou